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# THE SCHOOL RECORD

## A Guide to Government Archives Relating to Public Education in British Columbia

## 1852-1946

**Patrick A. Dunae**

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Government Services
BRITISH COLUMBIA ARCHIVES AND
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# Foreword

*The School Record* is a guide to the surviving records related to the provision of public education in the Province of British Columbia and its colonial parents. It is published with the hope that it may be the first of a series of similar guides to the extensive, and continually growing, holdings of government records held by the British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

Like all modern governments, that of British Columbia has created a prodigious volume of records in many forms: textual records, pictorial materials, films, cartographic and architectural records, and in recent years, electronic records. Most of these become valueless after the immediate purpose for which they have been created has been fulfilled and they are disposed of according to schedules authorized by legislation. Approximately five percent, according to professional estimate, are appraised as possessing permanent value and these are transferred to custody of the Archives and Records Service which, at the beginning of 1992, possesses more than 5000 linear metres of government textual records, including correspondence, memoranda and reports, tens of thousands of photographs, as well as many maps, sound recordings and reels of film. These records comprise the "corporate memory" of the Government of the Province of British Columbia from 1849 to the present. They are irreplaceable source of valuable information which is used for many purposes, other than the one for which they were created, by the government itself, and by researchers in British Columbia, Canada, and around the world. The records related to education form a very significant portion of that corpus of government records

This guide has been written by Dr. Patrick A. Dunae. He began the project while he was an archivist on the staff of the Archives and Records Service, and he has pursued it to completion since he joined the faculty of Malaspina College, Nanaimo, British Columbia, in August 1990. His conviction that there is an immediate need for this guide was primarily responsible for its endorsation and support by the Archives and Records Service, and his enthusiastic determination has resulted in its readiness for publication. Other people have contributed in various and important ways and these Dr. Dunae mentions in his Acknowledgements. However, particular mention should be made of the editorial contributions of Dennis Duffy to readying the manuscript for publication.

*The School Record* is one of the first results of work of the British Columbia Education History Project sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Ministry Responisble for Multiculturalism and Human Rights and the Royal British Columbia Museum. Without the financial support of the Ministry it would not have been published. The Archives and Records Service especially wishes to acknowledge Dr. Sam Lim, Executive Director of Communications and Strategic Planning, for his support of this publication which should stimulate research in the field of public education.

*John A. Bovey*
Provincial Archivist

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*Patrick A. Dunae*

*South Cedar pioneer school, 188–.* BCARS F-4280

# Public Education in British Columbia
## 1852 - 1946

### Introduction

The British Columbia Archives and Records Service holds a large number of government records which relate to the history of public education in British Columbia. These records contain a wealth of information about school policies and programmes, school facilities, administrators and teachers. The education records held by the archives are also a rich source of social history, and may be used to document the development of public health care policies, patriotic activities, family history and contemporary attitudes towards childhood, to name but a few topics. The records offer a fruitful source of information to genealogists and are indispensable in documenting the history of communities.

This monograph is a thematic guide to the B.C. Archives and Records Service's holdings of *government* records pertaining to public education from 1852 (when the first "colonial" school opened in Victoria) to 1946.[1] That year has been selected as a termination date for two reasons. Firstly, in 1946, school administration was substantially reorganized: several hundred separate school districts were consolidated into 74 large administrative units. The new school districts assumed a number of responsibilities which had previously been undertaken from Victoria, and in the process school records were to some extent decentralized. Secondly, in the 1940s, the Department of Education established a number of new directorates and embarked on a number of new programmes. Many of the records generated by the post-war directorates are still "semi-active" and so have been retained by the Ministry of Education.[2]

Education Department records held by the British Columbia Archives and Records Service were generally received directly from their office of origin and were selected for retention under the provisions of the *Document Disposal Act*. With very few exceptions, all education records created prior to 1946 have been accounted for by the B.C. Archives and Records Service. Researchers may assume, then, that pre-1946 records which do not appear in this guide are either kept by school district offices or have not survived.

Archival records are generally arranged and described according to the agency that created them. Thus, records pertaining to school textbooks would be listed under the Text Book Branch, while records concerning domestic science courses would be described under the Home Economics Branch. As far as possible, this archival convention has been followed in this guide. The fact is, however, that the operational and administrative activities of the Department of Education were not always so well-defined. Specialized branches (e.g. Text Book Branch), concerned with particular functions and generating programme-specific records, simply did not exist until the early 1900s. In the absence of a continuous and clearly-defined administrative structure, some of the early records of the department have been organized and described by function in the guide. For example, the section headed "Teachers and Teacher Training" brings together several records series which relate to those topics. Arranging and describing records in this way will hopefully make it easier for researchers to find information on particular subjects.

Indeed, this guide is intended primarily as a reference and research tool. The aim in compiling it has been to make archival records more accessible to researchers, and to direct researchers to material which will be most useful in documenting schools-related topics. Accordingly, while the guide is mainly concerned with the records of the Department of Education, an effort has been made to alert researchers to the archival records of other government departments. Selected records of the Department of Public Works, for example, have been noted in the section dealing with "School Buildings and Facilities," since that department was responsible for the design and construction of many provincial schoolhouses. Likewise, records of the Attorney General pertaining to school laws and legislation have been included.

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[1] The B.C. Archives and Records Service also holds many non-governmental records relating to education. These are discussed in Appendix D.

[2] The Department of Education was renamed the Ministry of Education in October 1976.

Many non-textual archival records (i.e., historic photographs and sound recordings) have also been included, along with certain published documents such as the Department of Education's curriculum guides and the annual reports of the public schools. These records, used in conjunction with other records described in this guide, will enable researchers to document any number of activities associated with the public education system of British Columbia.

The records described in this guide were selected for permanent retention by the archives because they were deemed to have considerable research value. The records were originally created, however, to facilitate the operational and administrative activities of the Department of Education and its predecessor agencies. In order to appreciate the scope and significance of these records, it is essential to have an historical understanding of the public school system and the bureaucracy that regulated it.

## Historical Synopsis

The first school in what is now British Columbia was opened in March 1849 at Fort Victoria for the children of Hudson's Bay Company officers. Known as the "Company School," it was conducted by the company's chaplain, the Rev. Robert Staines. Later in 1849, a school was established for the children of the Company's Roman Catholic employees. Instruction was provided by an Oblate missionary from Oregon, Fr. Honoré Timothy Lempfrit.

Independent settlers began arriving in the Colony of Vancouver Island in the early 1850s. To accommodate the children, Governor James (afterwards Sir James) Douglas recommended the establishment of a school that would provide "moral and religious training and a good sound English education."[3] A day school was duly opened in temporary quarters at Victoria in 1852 and a permanent schoolhouse erected the following year. The "Colonial School," as it was called to differentiate it from the "Company School," was the first common or public school in British Columbia.

Soon after, common schools were opened at Nanaimo (1853) and Craigflower (1855). They were maintained partly by appropriations from the colonial government and partly with fees paid by pupils. Schoolmasters were appointed by the governor, while the general management of the schools was vested in Staines' successor, the Rev. Edward Cridge. Between 1856 and 1865, Cridge was effectively Superintendent of Schools for the Colony of Vancouver Island.

### *Common Schools Act, 1865*

In response to public agitation and a concerted campaign in the press by British Colonist editor Amor de Cosmos, the Legislative Assembly passed the colony's first school act on 15 May 1865. Entitled *An Act Respecting Common Schools*, it provided for free, non-sectarian public schools. The act authorized the governor to appoint schoolmasters, a Superintendent of Education, and a General Board of Education. It also allowed the governor to appoint local school boards, which were to serve in an advisory capacity.

The nine-man General Board of Education was empowered to establish school districts, to examine and appoint school teachers, to set curricula, and to prescribe textbooks.[4] The Superintendent of Education

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[3] B.C. Archives and Records Service: A/C/20.Vi2: Fort Victoria. Correspondence outward to HBC on Affairs of Vancouver Island Colony (Letterbook, pp.16-17: Douglas to Barclay, 8 October 1851) [Microfilm reel A1411]. For a general survey of early colonial schools, see D.L. MacLaurin, "Education Before the Gold Rush," *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, 2 (October 1938): 247-263. For a more recent analysis of the nascent public school system, see Jean Barman's essay, "The Emergence of Educational Structures in Nineteenth Century British Columbia," in Nancy M. Sheehan, J. Donald Wilson, and David C. Jones (eds.), *Schools in the West: Essays in Canadian Educational History* (Calgary: Detselig Enterprises, 1986). For a detailed account of school administration, see Add.MSS. 1921: D.L. MacLaurin, "The History of Education in the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and in the Province of British Columbia," unpublished Ph.D. thesis (University of Washington, 1936).

— who served as the Board's chief administrative officer and *ex officio* secretary — was responsible for visiting and inspecting all schools which came under the jurisdiction of the act. The first Superintendent of Education was Alfred Waddington, a Victoria merchant and entrepreneur, who held the position until September 1867. By that time, nine common schools had been opened — at Craigflower, Cedar Hill, Lake District, South Saanich, Cowichan, Nanaimo, and Saltspring Island, and two in Victoria.

On the Mainland — where the separate Colony of British Columbia had been proclaimed in 1858 — the first non-denominational "public" school opened at New Westminster in 1862. Operating under the auspices of a local citizens' committee, the school depended on grants from the colonial legislature and on tuition fees paid by pupils. Similar schools were soon established at Sapperton (1864), Douglas (1865) and Yale (1865). However, the economic recession at the end of the Cariboo gold rush placed the embryonic school systems of both Vancouver Island and British Columbia in a precarious position. The situation did not improve after the colonies were united in 1866.

### *Common School Ordinance, 1869, and Amendment, 1870*

In an effort to provide a comprehensive, cost-effective system of public education, the colonial legislature passed the *Common School Ordinance* on 24 February 1869. Under the terms of this act, the Governor-in-Council was empowered to create school districts, to apportion grants for school purposes, to certify, hire and dismiss teachers, to approve courses of study, and to prescribe textbooks. The ordinance — which repealed Vancouver Island's *Common School Act* of 1865 — did not state specifically that the colony's public schools were to be free and non-sectarian in character. It did, however, stipulate that textbooks used in the school were to be of "a proper and non-sectarian character."

Under the terms of the 1869 ordinance, school districts could be created by addressing a petition (signed by two-thirds of the resident householders in an area) to the governor. To qualify for district status, a community had to have at least 12 children between the ages of 5 and 18 years who wished to attend a school. Local school trustees were responsible for contributing towards the cost of their school, and could raise the necessary funds by subscription, by levying household or poll taxes, or by charging tuition (the maximum allowable being two dollars per pupil per month). When the government was satisfied that a school had adequate local support and funding, it would establish a school district and provide local trustees with a grant of up to $500 per annum for a teacher's salary.

The ordinance of 1869 did not provide for a Board of Education. Neither did it provide for a Superintendent of Education. However, following an amendment to the ordinance in April 1870, the position of Inspector-General of Schools was created. Edward Graham Alston, a Cambridge-educated civil servant who had served on the colonial Board of Education, was appointed to the post. Alston's duties were to inspect and report on the "management, character, efficiency, and general condition" of the public or common schools in the colony. He was to ensure that teachers were suitably qualified and that their classes were conducted in accordance with the *Rules and Regulations for the Management and Government of Common Schools*. These rules [first published in the *Government Gazette*, 28 May 1870] set down hours of instruction, vacation periods, teachers' duties, and approved textbooks. The rules also reaffirmed the non-sectarian character of the colonial schools by stating that "no person shall require any pupil to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his parents or guardians.

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[4] The Vancouver Island General Board of Education first convened on 2 June 1865. In November 1866, following the union of the island and mainland colonies, it became the British Columbia Board of Education. Initially, the Board consisted of: Dr. William Fraser Tolmie (chairman), Dr. I.W. Powell, William J. McDonald, Thomas Trounce, John Wright, E. Graham Alston, Capt. David M. Lang, and John James Cochrane. In June 1867, Dr. Tolmie resigned his position as chairman, and was succeeded by Dr. Powell. About the same time, Messrs. Wright, Alston, Lang and Cochrane were replaced by D.W. Higgins, Lumley Franklin, Francis Garesche, and Thomas L. Wood. The last meeting of the colonial Board of Education was held on 9 March 1869.

The *Common School Ordinance* spurred educational growth in B.C., and by 1871, 21 common schools had been opened. The ordinance and its amendment also contributed to a highly-centralized and relatively efficient educational bureaucracy. But the colonial school system, and the legislation that defined it, had serious flaws, particularly with respect to school finance. While the principle of cost sharing seemed reasonable, many school districts found it difficult to meet their financial obligations. As a result, school facilities were primitive and teachers were frequently unpaid. Moreover, when local funds were deemed to be inadequate, the government could withhold its school grant; and when that happened — as it did in Victoria from 1870 to 1871 — the common schools closed. Many of these problems were alleviated when British Columbia became a province and when the provincial legislature passed the *Public School Act* of 1872 [35 Vic., c.16].

### *Public School Act, 1872*

The *School Act* of 1872 provided the foundation of the public school system in B.C. for over a century. The act established a Public School Fund, created from general revenues and supplemented annually with funds voted by the Legislature. From the fund, the government was able to provide grants to school districts for capital costs (i.e. school buildings, equipment, and furniture) and provide teachers' salaries. Under the terms of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was empowered to set aside Crown lands for school purposes, to define school districts and to apportion grants to locally-elected boards of school trustees. A six-man Board of Education was appointed and vested with extensive powers. The board established curricula and approved textbooks; examined, certified, and appointed teachers; determined teachers' salaries, and set down rules and regulations for the management of the schools.[5]

*The Public School Act* of 1872 also created the position of Superintendent of Education, a post first held by the Ontario-trained educator, John Jessop. The Superintendent, who acted as *ex officio* chairman of the Board of Education, was responsible for the day-to-day administration of the school act. He handled all correspondence, approved expenditures and, at least once a year, inspected every school in the province. Described by one historian as "a one-man department,"[6] Jessop was required "to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees, and teachers to improve the character and efficiency of the public schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally."[7]

Jessop introduced a uniform series of textbooks (similar to those used in Ontario) and a curriculum which reflected the ideas of his mentor, Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Schools in Ontario and principal of the Toronto Normal School. During Jessop's six-year tenure, the number of common schools increased from 14 to 45. The new schools included a boarding school at Cache Creek near Kamloops, opened in 1874, and B.C.'s first high school, established in Victoria in 1876. The number of teachers more than tripled (from 16 to 51), while pupil enrolment increased from just over 500 to nearly 2,000. No less gratifying to the Board of Education, attendance as a percentage of enrolment exceeded 60 percent. Government expenditure on education also increased during Jessop's superintendency, from 5 percent (of total provincial expenditures) to almost 10 percent.

### *Public School Act, 1879*

Largely because of political differences, Jessop and the Board of Education resigned in 1878. The government then introduced a new school act in 1879 [42 Vict., c.30]. Although the post of superintendent was retained, the government abolished the Board of Education and placed control of the schools under the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council [i.e. the cabinet]. Yet, while affirming the authority of cabinet, the new school act actually decentralized decision-making in the public education system. For the first time, local boards of school trustees were able to appoint and dismiss teachers. (Previously, their authority had been limited to ensuring that school buildings were in good repair and that the schools were conducted according to departmental regulations). The 1879 act also extended the jurisdiction of trustees over local high schools. The Vancouver and Victoria school boards were later allowed to employ their own school inspectors and, after 1918, were authorized to promote students within their districts from elementary to secondary grades without the students having to write provincial high school entrance examinations.[8] By 1923, all school districts were given control for enforcing compulsory attendance — a concept advocated by Jessop fifty years earlier — plus some discretion over courses offered within their districts.

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[5] The provincial Board of Education consisted of Alfred John Langley, pharmacist; Robert Williams, former vice-principal of the Collegiate School, Victoria; Alexander Munro, HBC chief factor; Edgar Marvin, Victoria merchant; Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake, barrister; and Dr. W.F. Tolmie, HBC official and former chairman of the colonial General Board of Education. The provincial board was first convened on May 1872; its last meeting was held on 12 August 1878.

[6] F. Henry Johnson, *A History of Public Education in British Columbia* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1964), p. 45.

[7] *Public School Act*, 1872, s.8(7).

As local authority increased so, too, did local responsibility. After 1888, city school districts gradually assumed a greater proportion of the costs of education. By the turn of the century, city school boards were responsible for half the cost of teachers' salaries and for the full costs of school buildings and equipment. The major expenses of small school districts, however, continued to be met by the provincial government. [For details on school districts, see Appendix C.]

### *Public School Act, 1891*

The *Public School Act* of 1891 [54 Vict., c. 40] created the Council of Public Instruction, the executive body responsible for overall educational policy. The council consisted of members of the cabinet sitting under the chairmanship of the minister responsible for education. Initially, this minister was the Provincial Secretary. The "Education Office," as the department was first styled, had been part of the Provincial Secretary's Department since 1872,[9] and remained so until 1920 when — by an amendment [10 Geo. 5, c. 82] to the *Public School Act* — education became a separate department within the government.

### *Department of Education, 1920 / Minister of Education, 1892*

Although the designation "Department of Education" dates from 1920, the title "Minister of Education" originated nearly 30 years earlier. A separate — or almost separate — cabinet portfolio was created on 2 July 1892 when the Hon. James Baker was appointed "Minister of Education and Immigration" [Order-in-Council no. 248/92]. The "Immigration" component was dropped in August 1898 and Baker's successors were styled simply "Minister of Education." In practice, the education portfolio was usually held concurrently by the Provincial Secretary, but it was as the Minister of Education that he presided over the Council of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent of Education acted as secretary to the Council of Public Instruction. Always the most important non-elected school official, the superintendent assumed the additional title of Deputy Minister of Education in 1932. The position of Assistant Superintendent, which had existed briefly between 1876 and 1878, was re-established in 1913. [See pp. 20-21 for a list of ministers, superintendents, and assistant superintendents].

### *Post-1900 Developments and the Evolution of the Department of Education*

In 1872, the Education Branch was responsible for 14 schools, 16 teachers, and just over 500 pupils. At the turn of the century, the public school system comprised over 300 schools (including 7 high schools) with an enrolment of 23,000 pupils and a complement of nearly 600 teachers. In 1920, when the

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[8] Eventually all schools were permitted to promote their students by "recommendation," the last departmental high school entrance examinations being held in 1938. The contents of these entrance exams are a good indication of the curricula in the schools. The examinations were printed each year as an appendix to the annual reports of the Public Schools.

[9] The Education Office was established in May 1872. For the first 15 months, the office was not officially attached to any government department, although it was understood that the Provincial Secretary was responsible for its work. Its status was formalized through Order-in-Council no. 571/72 on 3 September 1873, which placed "the Educational Branch of the Public Service . . . under the Department of the Provincial Secretary." The Superintendent of Education was subsequently instructed to address all reports, correspondence, etc. to the Provincial Secretary. GR 450, vol. 2, p. 246 (Ash to Jessop, 12 September 1873).

Department of Education was formally created, some 900 schools were open, with an enrolment of approximately 90,000 students and a staff of close to 3,000 teachers. At the time of the Cameron Report (1944-45), the Department of Education employed approximately 4,500 teachers. Over 1,000 schools were open and about 120,000 students were registered.

During the nineteenth century, the education curriculum had been relatively narrow, with an emphasis on the "3 Rs." But in response to "progressivism" and the reform movement known as "the new education,"[10] the curriculum broadened in the early 1900s to include courses in health and hygiene, physical training, home economics, manual arts, technical education and rural science.

Medical inspection of schools commenced in 1911;[11] teacher training was improved by means of normal schools in Vancouver (1901) and Victoria (1915); and the needs of disabled children were recognized in a school for the deaf and the blind (1922). In an effort to bring "schooling to a scattered people," correspondence courses (1919) and school radio broadcasts (1938) were inaugurated.

As the public school system grew, as the curriculum broadened, and as new logistical concerns arose, the educational bureaucracy in British Columbia expanded and became more specialized. In 1872, the department consisted of a single person, the Superintendent of Education. Total expenditure was just over $20,000. By 1920, the Education Department comprised over 40 full-time employees and had a budget of approximately $2.2 million; by 1945, total expenditure had increased to $5.6 million. With a full-time staff of nearly 130, the Department of Education had become a large and relatively complex bureaucracy.[12] The evolution of the Department may be seen from the chronology and organizational charts on pages 13-19.

### *Putman-Weir Survey, 1925*

On 5 July 1924, the government appointed Dr. J. Harold Putman (Senior Inspector of Schools, Ottawa) and Dr. George M. Weir (a professor of education at the University of British Columbia and later Minister of Education) to carry out a survey of the provincial public school system [Order-in-Council no. 747/24]. The Putman-Weir report, published the following year, was the most searching and comprehensive educational survey ever undertaken in Canada. The commissioners strongly endorsed "progressivism" and recommended that the provincial curriculum be enriched even more, by placing more emphasis on health, physical education, home economics, manual arts, Canadian history and music.[13] Most of their recommendations were incorporated into the school syllabus. As a result of the Putman-Weir survey, a 6-3-3 grade structure was adopted and the province's first junior high school was opened in Penticton in 1926.

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[10] For a description of "progressivism" and the "new education," as these concepts were perceived in B.C., see the annual report of the Public Schools for 1903-1904, pp. A24-A25. For a broader and more scholarly interpretation see Neil Sutherland, *Children in English-Canadian Society: Framing the Twentieth-Century Consensus* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976).

[11] Medical inspection of schools was authorized under the *Schools Health Inspection Act*, 1910 [10 Ed. 7, c.45]. By the terms of this act, school trustees in city and rural municipality school districts were required to appoint school health inspectors; health inspectors for rural school districts were appointed by the Provincial Board of Health. Inspectors were required to annually examine the general health of all children, teachers, and janitors, and to report on the condition of school buildings and grounds. The provisions of the 1910 *Schools Health Inspection Act* were incorporated into the *Public School Act* in 1924. See Provincial Board of Health, *First Annual Report on Medical Inspection of Public Schools [B.C. Sessional Papers*, 1912].

[12] Statistics are derived from *Public Accounts*. Personnel figures exclude public school teachers and staff at the Provincial Normal Schools and the School for the Deaf and the Blind.

[13] J.H Putman and G.M. Weir, *Survey of the School System* (Victoria: King's Printer, 1925).

### *Education in the 1930s*

The public school system was hard hit by the Depression. Programmes launched a few years earlier were curtailed and teachers' salaries were reduced. The government considered a number of measures to further reduce the cost of education, but refrained from implementing the drastic policies advocated by the Kidd Commission (1932).[14] (Among other measures, the Kidd commissioners recommended closing the University of British Columbia, reducing the number of high schools, and limiting free education to children under the age of 14.) Nor did the government act on the recommendations of H.B. King's *Report on School Finance in British Columbia* (1935). King, who was Technical Adviser to the Minister of Education and afterwards Chief Inspector of Schools, recommended the elimination of local school boards and an extremely centralized administrative structure. The Department of Education did, however, favour the consolidation of small school districts. In 1934, a large regional unit — the Peace River Educational Administrative Area — was created from over 60 single-school districts.[15] In 1935, a rural/municipal unit (the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Area) was created, while a rural/city combination (Nanaimo-Ladysmith) was initiated in 1942.

### *Cameron Commission, 1944-1945*

Undoubtedly, the greatest changes in B.C.'s public education system came after 1944, when Dr. Maxwell Cameron of UBC was appointed as a one-man commission of inquiry on education administration. Cameron recommended a new formula for school finance and the reorganization of the province into large, regionally defined administrative units. The commissioner proposed three criteria for establishing the new units, which were to be called school districts: the units were to embrace a school age population large enough to support Grades 1 to 12; the units should be large enough to employ at least 60 teachers, and ideally 100 teachers; and each unit should be "comprehensible to local people" and should constitute "a community or economic entity."[16] In contrast to King, Cameron advocated strong local authorities, controlled by elected school trustees and managed by provincially-appointed district superintendents. Cameron's recommendations were accepted by the government and were enacted through the *Public Schools Act Amendment Act* of 1946 [10 Geo. 6, c.64]. "The most important single event in the history of Education in British Columbia," claimed one administrator, "was the implementing of the Cameron Report."[17]

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[14] *Report of the Committee Appointed by the Government to Investigate the Finances of British Columbia* (1932), pp. 33-36.

[15] The Peace River Educational Administrative Area was conceived and implemented by Inspector William A. Plenderleith. For a detailed description of this work see Add.MSS. 1054: Plenderleith, "An Experiment in the Reorganization and the Administration of a Rural Inspectoral Unit in British Columbia," unpublished Ph.D. thesis (University of Toronto, 1937). See also GR 2564: B.C. Department of Education: "The Peace River Administrative Unit" (report by J.F.K. English, Pouce Coupe, B.C., 1942).

[16] *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance* (1945), p. 86. A copy of the printed report, and an unpublished supplementary report entitled "Reorganization of School Districts as proposed in 'Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance'," will be found in GR 1116: B.C. Department of Education. Miscellaneous Reports. Cameron's original report, along with copies of briefs presented to the commission, will be found in GR 916: B.C. Commission of Inquiry into Education Finance, 1945.

[17] Johnson, p. 131.

*Sewing class, Sir James Douglas School, Victoria, ca. 1912.* BCARS B-3422

# Chronology

| | |
|---|---|
| 1849 | School opened in Fort Victoria for children of Hudson's Bay Company officers. The Rev. Robert Staines, schoolmaster. School for children of Roman Catholic employees established by Oblate missionary, Fr. Honoré Timothy Lempfrit. |
| 1852 | First common (i.e. public) school opened in Victoria. Other schools subsequently opened in Nanaimo (1853) and Craigflower (1855). |
| 1856 | Council of Vancouver Island appoints Committee of Inquiry into Public Schools. Anglican chaplain, the Rev. Edward Cridge, appointed (de facto) Superintendent of Schools. Cridge's first report on Victoria district schools submitted November 1856. |
| 1859 | First school on mainland colony of British Columbia opened at Sapperton, near New Westminster, for children of Royal Engineers. First non-denominational "public" school established at New Westminster, 1862. |
| 1861 | Cridge's second report on Vancouver Island colonial schools (Victoria, Craigflower, and Nanaimo). |
| 1865 | Legislative Council of Vancouver Island passes *Common School Act*. General Board of Education established; Alfred Waddington appointed Superintendent of Education. |
| 1866 | Union of colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. |
| 1869 | *Common School Ordinance*. Repeals 1865 *Common School Act* and vests control of education in Governor-in-Council. |
| 1870 | *Common School Ordinance* Amendment. E. Graham Alston appointed Inspector-General of Schools. |
| | *Rules and Regulations for the Management and Government of Common Schools* published. |
| 1872 | *Public School Act*. Creates Public School Fund and a Provincial Board of Education. An Education Office (or "Branch") established within the Provincial Secretary's Department. John Jessop appointed Superintendent of Education. |
| 1874 | Cache Creek Boarding School opened. |
| 1876 | First high school opened in Victoria |
| | R.M. Clemitson appointed Assistant Superintendent of Education. Position eliminated in 1878 and not re-established until 1913. |
| 1878 | August: John Jessop and the Board of Education resign. September: C.C. McKenzie appointed Superintendent of Education. |
| 1879 | *Public School Act*. Position of Superintendent retained, but Board of Education abolished. Control of education placed in Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (i.e., the cabinet). |
| 1884 | Second high school opened in New Westminster. Other high schools subsequently established in Nanaimo (1886), Vancouver (1890), and Nelson (1901). |
| 1887 | David Wilson appointed Inspector of Schools. Position is separate from and subordinate to Superintendent of Education. |
| 1891 | *Public School Act*. Council of Public Instruction, executive body responsible for overall educational policy, created. CPI consists of cabinet committee chaired by minister responsible for education. |
| 1892 | Separate portfolio created for Minister of Education. |

1896 Position of Chief Clerk established in the Education Office in response to growing administrative work. Position held by George Cruickshank, 1896-1931.

Recess (morning and afternoon) becomes mandatory in all public schools for "hygienic" purposes.

1900 Manual training courses introduced in selected Victoria and Vancouver schools. Instructors and equipment for demonstration courses provided by Montreal philanthropist, Sir William Macdonald.

1901 Provincial Normal School (for teacher training) established in Vancouver.

Schools Inspectorate established as a branch within the Education Department.

1903 Harry Dunnell appointed Inspector of Manual Training.

Domestic Science centre opened in Girls' Central School, Victoria. Equipment supplied by Local Council of Women and Women's Christian Temperance Union. Similar courses inaugurated in Vancouver, 1905.

1905 *Public School Act*. Manual training and domestic science instructors recognized as being equal in status to other certified teachers.

British Columbia School Trustees Association instituted.

1908 Enactment of *British Columbia University Act*.

Free Text-Book Branch established. (Name changed to Text-Book Branch, 1932.)

1910 *Schools Health Inspection Act*. Medical inspection of public schools commences January 1911 and carried on annually thereafter under the direction of the Provincial Board of Health.

J.S. Gordon appointed Inspector of High Schools. A second high school inspector appointed in 1920.

Federal Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The commission emphasizes the value of manual arts, home economics, and technical education. Provincial government agrees to pay portion of costs of manual training equipment in public schools, thereby reducing financial burden on local school boards.

Programme of physical training introduced in many city and rural municipality school districts. Schools adopt syllabus of the Strathcona Trust and accept instructors provided by the Department of Militia. Strathcona Trust syllabus of physical training adopted province-wide in 1919.

1913 Position of Assistant Superintendent of Education re-established in Education Department.

1914 Technical Education recognized as an important element in the public school system. John Kyle appointed Organizer of Technical Education. Inspectorate of Technical Education created in 1938.

Agricultural education and rural science introduced in elementary schools province-wide. J.W. Gibson appointed Director of Elementary Agricultural Education.

Summer School of Education established for teacher training. J.W. Gibson, director.

1915 Second Provincial Normal School opened in Victoria. Provincial Model School opened in Saanich and operated in conjunction with the Victoria Normal School.

University of British Columbia opened in temporary quarters in Vancouver (Fairview). Moves to permanent campus at Point Grey in 1922.

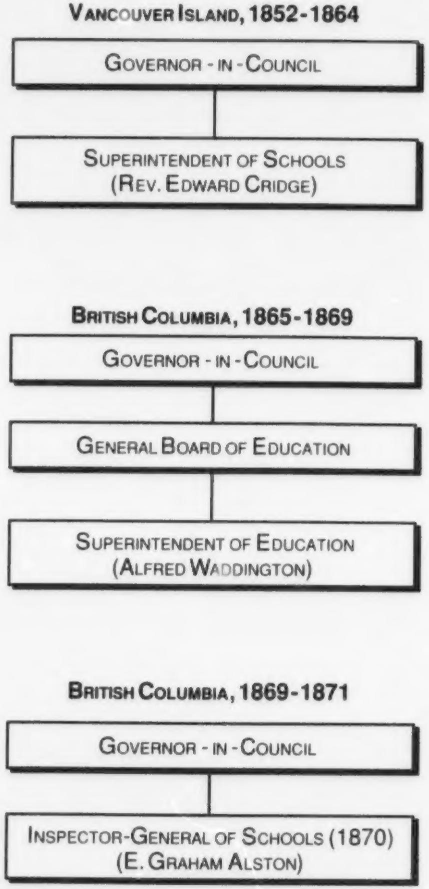
1919 Elementary correspondence courses commence. James Hargreaves appointed Officer-in-Charge, Elementary Correspondence School.

British Columbia Teachers' Federation incorporated under *Benevolent Societies Act*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | Department of Education established as a separate department of the civil service. Education no longer part of the Provincial Secretary's Department. |
| | Position of Registrar established in the Education Office. Among other duties, the Registrar served as secretary to the Local Committee of the Strathcona Trust. The trust organized certificate courses in physical training at the normal school and physical training programmes in the public schools. It also administered military cadet corps in the public schools. |
| | Victoria College opened in affiliation with UBC. |
| 1921 | Teachers' Bureau established to help place unemployed teachers in rural school districts. Bureau administered by the Registrar, Department of Education. |
| 1922 | Department of Education assumes responsibility for the School for the Deaf and the Blind in Vancouver (Jericho Hill). |
| 1924 | Dr. J.H. Putman and Dr. G.M. Weir commissioned to carry out comprehensive survey of public school system. Putman-Weir survey published in 1925. |
| 1926 | Home Economics becomes a separate branch within the department. Jessie L. McLenaghen appointed Director of Home Economics — the first woman director in the department. An Inspector and Assistant Director of Home Economics (Bertha Rogers) appointed in 1941. |
| | First junior high school opened in Penticton. |
| 1929 | High School Correspondence Branch established. J.W. Gibson, Director. Elementary Correspondence School also elevated to branch status within the department. |
| | Lottie Bowron appointed Rural Teachers' Welfare Officer, responsible for visiting schools and investigating the social and living conditions of female teachers in rural and assisted schools. Position abolished in 1934. |
| 1930 | Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Commission established to provide financial assistance to veterans' children wishing to attend high school. Commission chaired by S.J. Willis, Superintendent of Education. |
| 1933 | Board of Reference established to hear appeals of teachers dismissed by local school boards. |
| 1934 | Recreational and Physical Education division established to provide physical training and other educational leisure activities to unemployed youths. Ian Eisenhardt appointed director of the programmes popularly known as Pro-Rec. |
| | Extension and Adult Education division established. Extra-mural courses and "Education of the Unemployed" programmes inaugurated in cooperation with UBC, BCTF, and other agencies. Community self-help groups organized in conjunction with B.C. Department of Labour, Vancouver Local Council of Women, and University Women's Club. Georgina Ross appointed Supervising Director: Community Self-Help Groups. |
| | H.B. King appointed Technical Advisor to the Minister [Dr. G.M. Weir]. |
| 1935 | H.B. King *Report on School Finance in British Columbia.* |
| | Recommendations not adopted by provincial government. |
| | Educational Administrative Areas Appointments Board established within the Department of Education. J. L. Watson, Secretary. The board appointed teachers to schools in the Peace River and Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Educational Administrative Areas. |
| 1936 | School and Community Drama sub-section established within the Adult Education Division; Llewelyn Bullock-Webster appointed Organizer of School and Community Drama. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1937 | Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Agreement. Federal and provincial scheme to encourage occupational training and (after 1939) to provide industrial training for war work. |
| 1938 | Administration of Victoria School of Art taken over by Department of Education. School closed in 1942.<br>Department assumes responsibility for Vancouver School of Navigation, a private school operated by Capt. Norman Young. Venture supported in part by the federal Department of Transport.<br>School radio broadcasts commence in cooperation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and its radio station CBR in Vancouver. (Kenneth Caple appointed Director of School Broadcasts in 1940.) |
| 1939 | Dr. H.B. King appointed Chief Inspector of Schools. |
| 1941 | Vancouver Model School opened in conjunction with Vancouver Normal School. |
| 1943 | Provincial Library and Archives, Provincial Museum, and Public Library Commission transferred to Department of Education from Provincial Secretary's Department. |
| 1944 | Educational Reference and School Service Division created: Muriel Scace, Director. Division responsible for providing reference material to departmental curriculum committees and for publication of quarterly magazine, *The Rural School* (after 1946, *British Columbia Schools* — elementary and secondary editions). |
| 1945 | Cameron Report on Educational Finance. Recommends new formula for school finance and organization of province into 74 large administrative units. |
| 1946 | *Public Schools Act Amendment Act.* Implements recommendations of the Cameron Report and establishes large, regionally-defined districts — School District No. 1 (Fernie) through School District No. 74 (Quatsino). |

## Common Schools Organization
## Colonial Period, 1852 - 1871



**Vancouver Island, 1852-1864**

GOVERNOR - IN - COUNCIL
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS (REV. EDWARD CRIDGE)

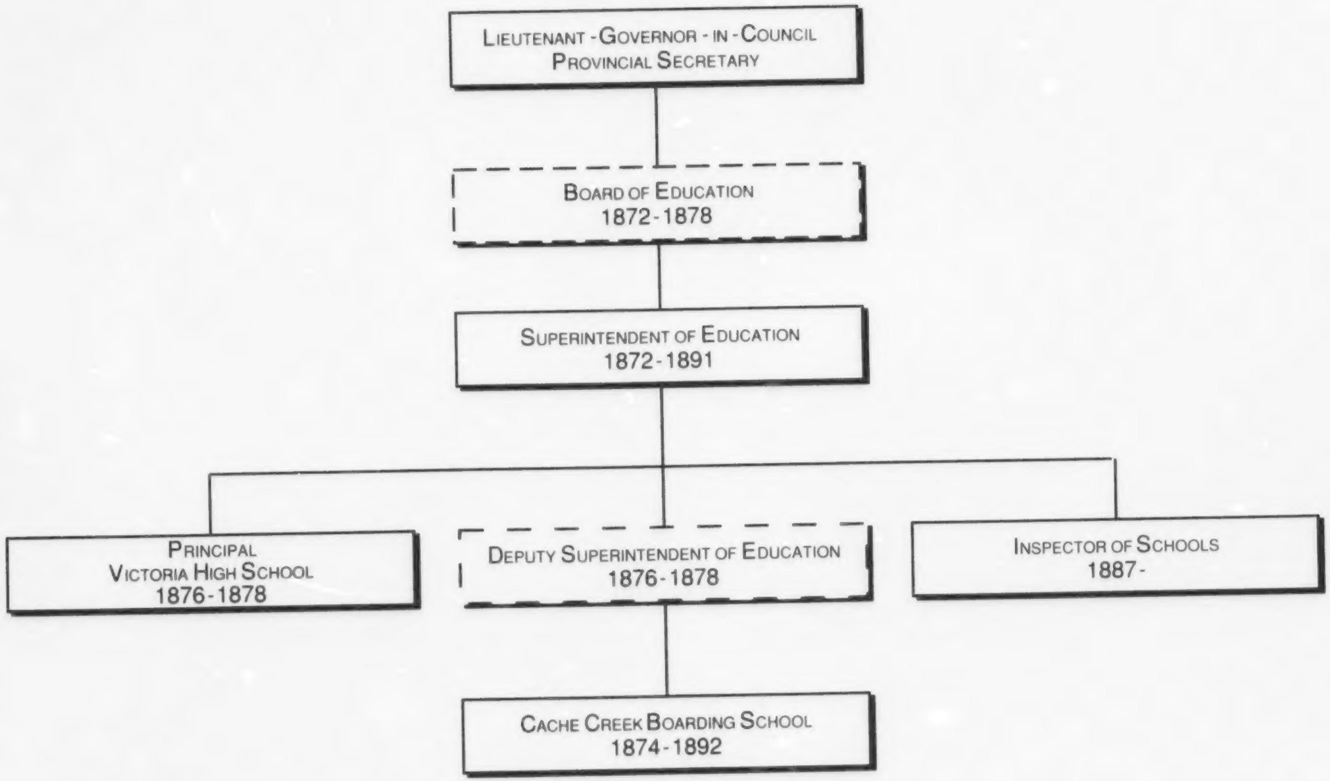
**British Columbia, 1865-1869**

GOVERNOR - IN - COUNCIL
GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION (ALFRED WADDINGTON)

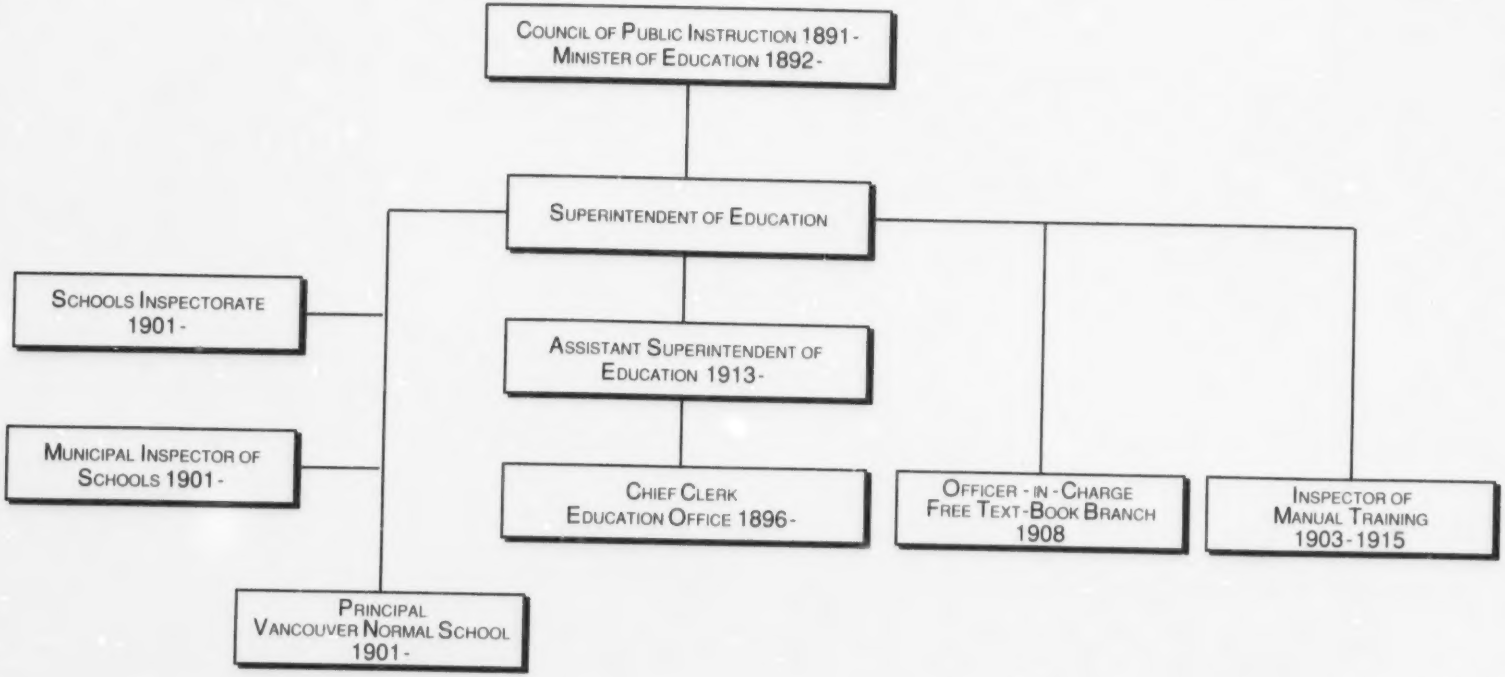
**British Columbia, 1869-1871**

GOVERNOR - IN - COUNCIL
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SCHOOLS (1870) (E. GRAHAM ALSTON)

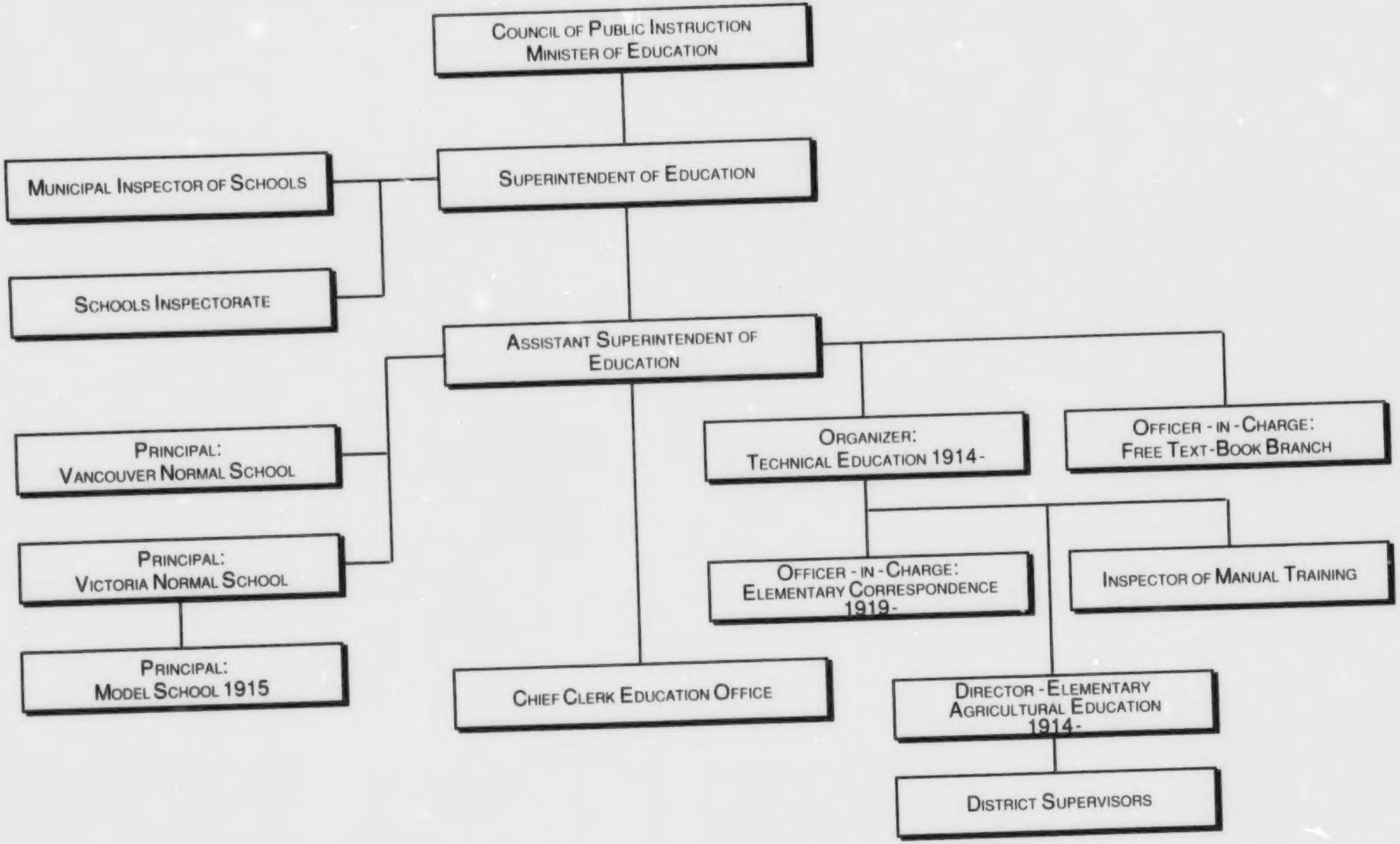
## British Columbia
## Education Office, 1872 - 1891



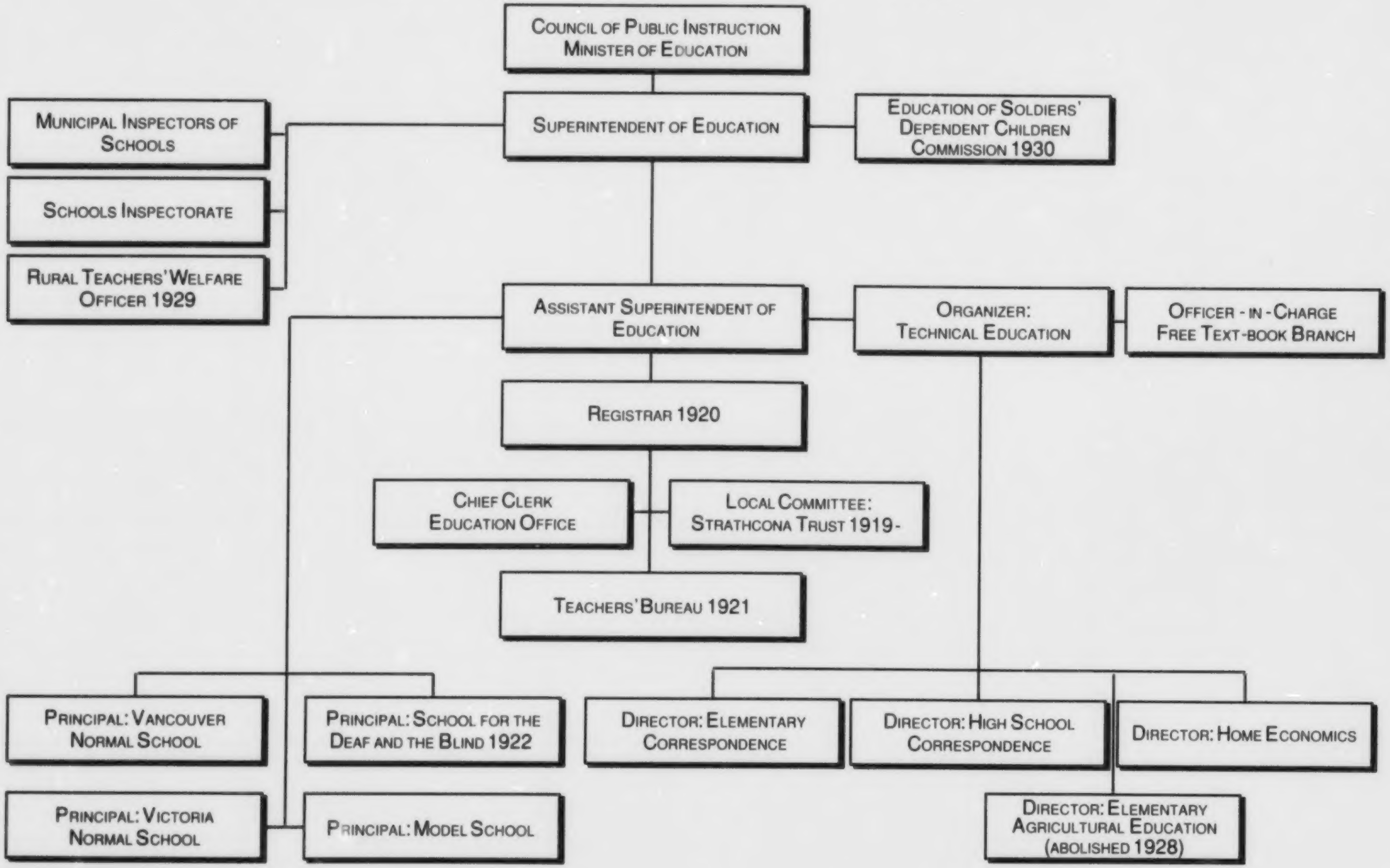
## British Columbia
## Education Department, 1892 - 1913

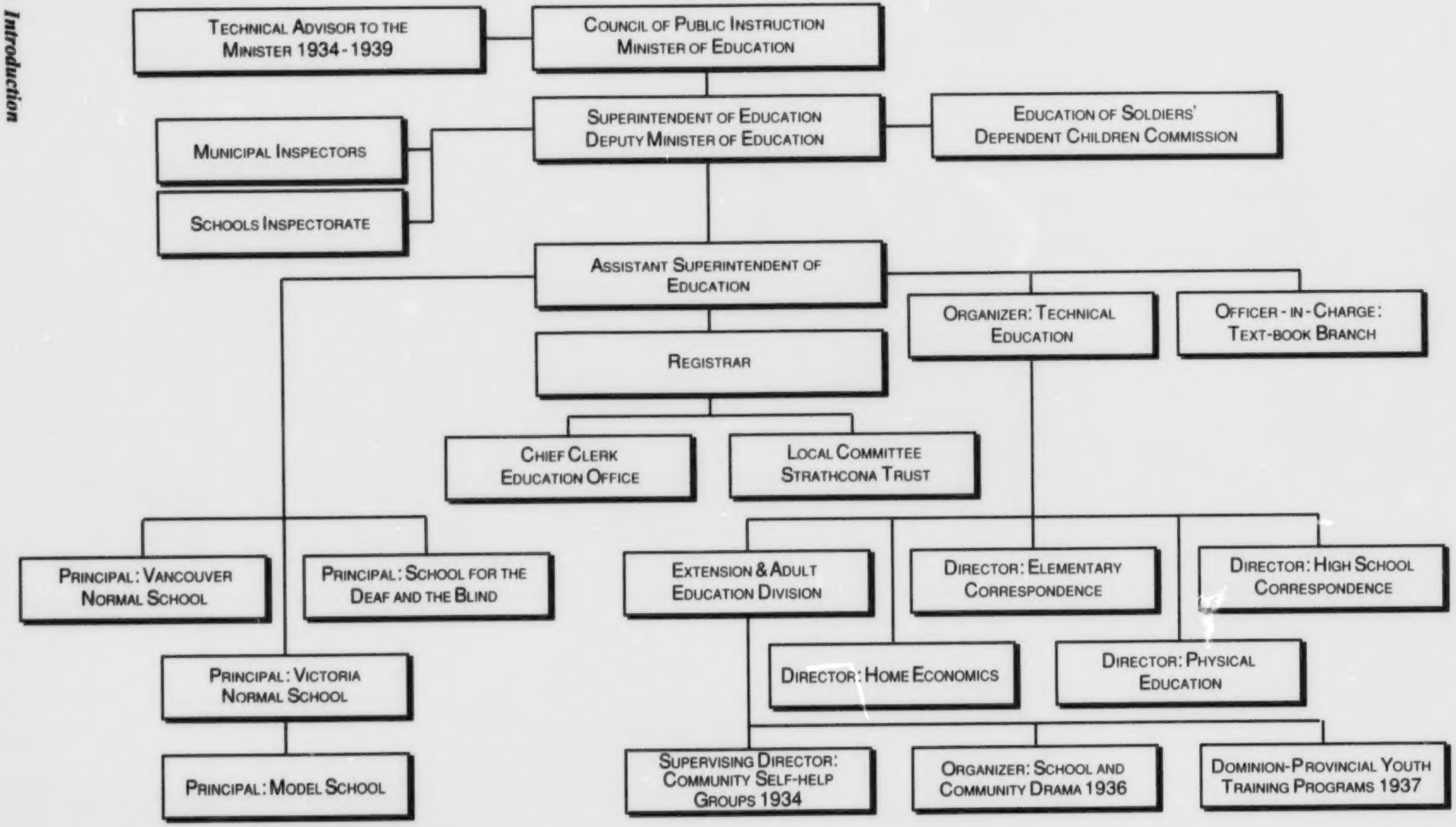

Council of Public Instruction 1891-
Minister of Education 1892-
Superintendent of Education
Assistant Superintendent of Education 1913-
Chief Clerk Education Office 1896-
Officer-in-Charge Free Text-Book Branch 1908
Inspector of Manual Training 1903-1915
Schools Inspectorate 1901-
Municipal Inspector of Schools 1901-
Principal Vancouver Normal School 1901-

# British Columbia
## Education Office, 1914 - 1919


COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS
SCHOOLS INSPECTORATE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
PRINCIPAL: VANCOUVER NORMAL SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL: VICTORIA NORMAL SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL: MODEL SCHOOL 1915
CHIEF CLERK EDUCATION OFFICE
ORGANIZER: TECHNICAL EDUCATION 1914-
OFFICER - IN - CHARGE: FREE TEXT-BOOK BRANCH
OFFICER - IN - CHARGE: ELEMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE 1919-
INSPECTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING
DIRECTOR - ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION 1914-
DISTRICT SUPERVISORS

## British Columbia
## Department of Education, 1920 - 1930

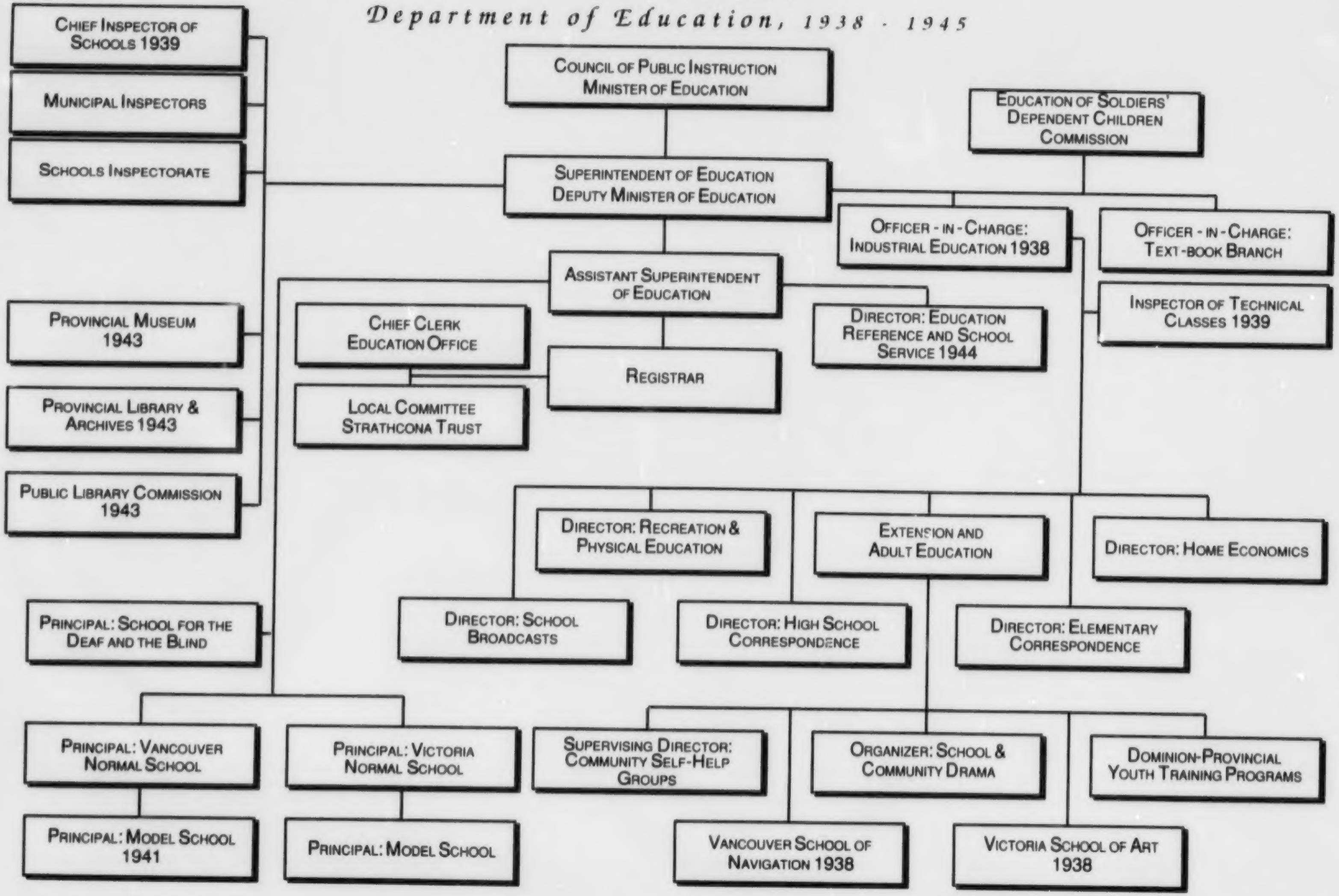

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' DEPENDENT CHILDREN COMMISSION 1930
MUNICIPAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS
SCHOOLS INSPECTORATE
RURAL TEACHERS' WELFARE OFFICER 1929
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
ORGANIZER: TECHNICAL EDUCATION
OFFICER - IN - CHARGE FREE TEXT-BOOK BRANCH
REGISTRAR 1920
CHIEF CLERK EDUCATION OFFICE
LOCAL COMMITTEE: STRATHCONA TRUST 1919-
TEACHERS' BUREAU 1921
PRINCIPAL: VANCOUVER NORMAL SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL: SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND 1922
PRINCIPAL: VICTORIA NORMAL SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL: MODEL SCHOOL
DIRECTOR: ELEMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE
DIRECTOR: HIGH SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE
DIRECTOR: HOME ECONOMICS
DIRECTOR: ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION (ABOLISHED 1928)



*British Columbia*
*Department of Education,* 1931 - 1937

Technical Advisor to the Minister 1934-1939
Council of Public Instruction Minister of Education
Municipal Inspectors
Schools Inspectorate
Superintendent of Education Deputy Minister of Education
Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Commission
Assistant Superintendent of Education
Organizer: Technical Education
Officer-in-Charge: Text-book Branch
Registrar
Chief Clerk Education Office
Local Committee Strathcona Trust
Principal: Vancouver Normal School
Principal: School for the Deaf and the Blind
Extension & Adult Education Division
Director: Elementary Correspondence
Director: High School Correspondence
Principal: Victoria Normal School
Director: Home Economics
Director: Physical Education
Principal: Model School
Supervising Director: Community Self-help Groups 1934
Organizer: School and Community Drama 1936
Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programs 1937

## *British Columbia*
## *Department of Education, 1938 - 1945*


Chief Inspector of Schools 1939
Municipal Inspectors
Schools Inspectorate
Council of Public Instruction Minister of Education
Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Commission
Superintendent of Education Deputy Minister of Education
Officer - in - Charge: Industrial Education 1938
Officer - in - Charge: Text-book Branch
Assistant Superintendent of Education
Inspector of Technical Classes 1939
Provincial Museum 1943
Chief Clerk Education Office
Director: Education Reference and School Service 1944
Registrar
Local Committee Strathcona Trust
Provincial Library & Archives 1943
Public Library Commission 1943
Director: Recreation & Physical Education
Extension and Adult Education
Director: Home Economics
Principal: School for the Deaf and the Blind
Director: School Broadcasts
Director: High School Correspondence
Director: Elementary Correspondence
Principal: Vancouver Normal School
Principal: Victoria Normal School
Supervising Director: Community Self-Help Groups
Organizer: School & Community Drama
Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programs
Principal: Model School 1941
Principal: Model School
Vancouver School of Navigation 1938
Victoria School of Art 1938

## Ministers of Education *

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. A.R. Robertson | November 1871 to December 1872 |
| Hon. J. Ash | December 1872 to January 1876 |
| Hon. A.C. Elliott | February 1876 to May 1877 |
| Hon. A.E.B. Davie | May 1877 to June 1877 |
| Hon. A.C. Elliott | June 1877 to June 1878 |
| Hon. T.B. Humphreys | June 1878 to August 1882 |
| Hon. W.J. Armstrong | August 1882 to January 1883 |
| Hon. J. Robson | January 1883 to June 1892 |
| Hon. J. Baker | July 1892 to August 1898 |
| Hon. J. Martin (acting) | August 1898 to March 1900 |
| Hon. J.S. Yates | March 1900 to June 1900 |
| Hon. J.D. Prentice | June 1900 to September 1901 |
| Hon. J.C. Brown | September 1901 to November 1902 |
| Hon. D. Murphy | November 22, 1902 to November 30, 1902 |
| Hon. W.W.B. McInnes | December 1902 to June 1903 |
| Hon. R.F. Green | June 1903 to September 1903 |
| Hon. A.S. Goodeve | September 1903 to October 1903 |
| Hon. R. McBride | November 1903 to May 1904 |
| Hon. F.J. Fulton | May 1904 to December 1906 |
| Hon. W. Manson | December 1906 to February 1907 |
| Hon. H.E. Young | February 1907 to December 1915 |
| Hon. T. Taylor (acting) | December 1915 to June 1916 |
| Hon. G.A. McGuire (acting) | June 1916 to November 1916 |
| Hon. J.D. MacLean | November 1916 to August 1928 |
| Hon. J. Hinchliffe | August 1928 to November 1933 |
| Hon. G.M. Weir | November 1933 to November 1941 |
| Hon. T.D. Pattullo | November 1941 to December 1941 |
| Hon. H.G.T. Perry | December 1941 to October 1945 |
| Hon. G.M. Weir | November 1945 to December 1947 |

* Prior to 1892, the minister responsible for education was the Provincial Secretary. A separate portfolio for a "Minister of Education" was not established until July 1892. For many years afterwards, that portfolio was usually held by the Provincial Secretary. In fact, the education portfolio was held by a minister who was not concurrently Provincial Secretary for just three periods: August 1898 - June 1900 (tenure of Messrs. Martin and Yates); August 1928 - November 1933 (Hinchliffe); and November 1941 - October 1945 (Pattullo and Perry).

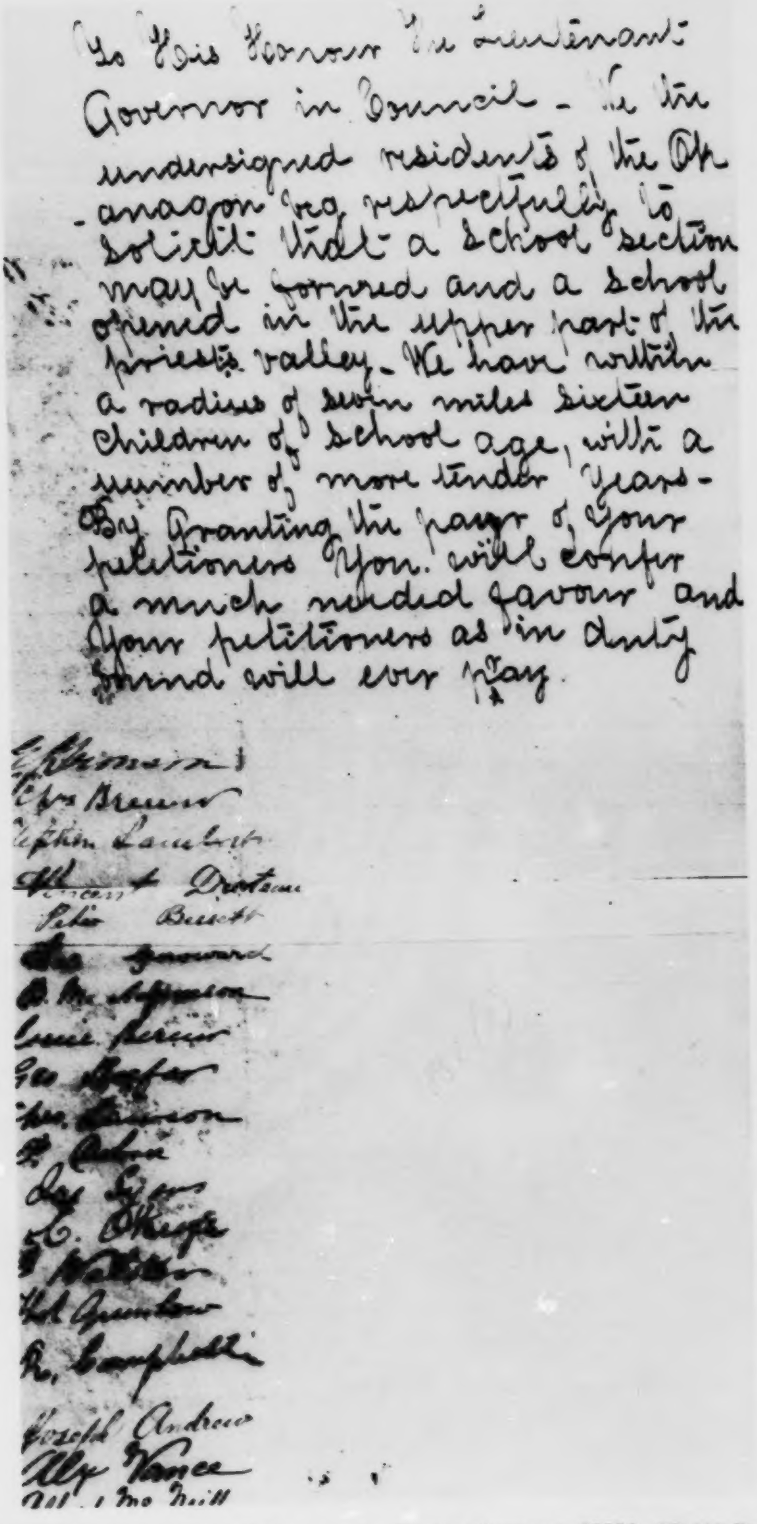
## Superintendents of Education

| | |
|---|---|
| John Jessop | April 1872 to 1878 (resigned) |
| C.C. McKenzie | September 1878 to 1884 (relieved of position) |
| S.D. Pope | March 1884 to 1899 (retired) |
| Alexander Robinson | April 1899 to 1919 (removed) |
| S.J. Willis | November 1919 to 1946 (retired) |

## Assistant Superintendents of Education

| | |
|---|---|
| R.M. Clemitson | October 1876 to 1878 (to teaching position) |
| G.H. Deane | August 1913 to 1917 (to Director, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) |
| J.D. Gillis | August 1917 to 1932 (retired) |
| D.L. MacLaurin | October 1932 to 1946 (retired) |

*Raising the flag at Kingston Street School, Victoria, 1902.* BCARS A-9175 (detail)



To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council - We the undersigned residents of the Okanagon beg respectfully to solicit that a School section may be formed and a School opened in the upper part of the priests valley - We have within a radius of seven miles sixteen children of School age, with a number of more tender years - By Granting the prayer of your petitioners You will confer a much needed favour and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Chas Brewer
Stephen Lambert
Vincent Dostaler
Peter Bissett
R. Campbell
Joseph Andrew
Alx Vance

*Petition to Executive Council for new school in the Okanagan, 1882?* GR 444 (Part)

# Executive & Administrative Records

## Executive Records

The provincial superintendents of education and their colonial predecessors were responsible for the overall management of British Columbia's public schools. They were, in effect, the chief administrative officers of the public school system. At all times, though, executive authority was vested in a higher level of government — with the Governor-in-Council (1855-1871), with the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (1872-1890), or with the Council of Public Instruction (1891-1971). Since the Executive Council represented the highest level of decision-making, executive records are of great importance in documenting educational policies and programmes.

For the colonial period, the principal sources include GR 819 (Minute Books of the Council of Vancouver Island, 1851-1861), GR 303 (Minutes of Department Heads [Vancouver Island], 1861-1864), and GR 1223 (Minutes of the Executive Council of Vancouver Island, 1864-1865). Minutes of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Columbia will be found in GR 444. Detailed descriptions of the Vancouver Island and British Columbia Executive Council records are provided in the finding aid to GR 444. (The records are somewhat complex and researchers are urged to consult the finding aid beforehand.) A more convenient and no less authoritative source is James Hendrickson's five-volume edition of the *Journals of the Colonial Legislatures of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1851-1871* (Victoria: Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1980). Annotated copies of the Executive Council minutes, along with committee reports and records of related proceedings, are provided in this definitive publication.

GR 444 is also the principal source of information on the provincial Executive Council. This extensive record unit comprises minutes of council, registers of reports (containing summaries of cabinet reports which initiated Orders-in-Council), state books (consisting of transcripts of Orders-in-Council), and correspondence inward. The correspondence series (which is indexed within the collection and in the GR 444 finding aid) is particularly valuable. It includes inter-departmental memoranda relating to education, plus petitions and memorials from settlers wishing to have school districts established in their communities.

Orders-in-Council are also valuable. They are cabinet directives used to promulgate the day-to-day operations of government. Often they are issued under the authority of a statute (e.g., the *Public School Act*) and are used by a minister to carry out a specific measure relating to his department. In the case of education, Orders-in-Council were used to appoint senior officials within the Education Department, to prescribe textbooks, to define school districts, to initiate official inquiries and surveys (such as the Putman-Weir Survey), and to approve rules and regulations for the management of the public schools. Microfilm copies of Orders-in-Council are catalogued as GR 113 (British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Orders-in-Council, 1872-1979). Indexes to the Orders-in-Council have been microfilmed and catalogued as GR 1512. Entries are indexed by subject and under the name of the relevant statute or government agency. Thus, Orders-in-Council pertaining to education matters will be found under the headings "Provincial Secretary," "Education Dept.," "Public School Act," "Schools," and "Supt. of Education." Orders-in-Council involving official appointments may also be indexed under the name of the appointee.

Beginning in 1891, the Council of Public Instruction was responsible for education policy. It was a cabinet council chaired by the minister responsible for education and kept its own minutes and issued its own Orders-in-Council. Catalogued as GR 138, the minutes and orders of the council are indispensable in documenting the evolution of the public school system. Researchers should note, however, that certain of its actions — such as allocating grants for school purposes or suspending teachers' certificates — required the approval of the cabinet as a whole. In such cases, recommendations were authorized and implemented through a regular Order-in-Council.

The units described below include documents which are particularly useful in tracing the growth of the Education Department and the development of provincial schools and colleges. Additional material may be found in the records of the Lieutenant-Governor (especially GR 443), in the records of the Premier's Office and in the papers of former cabinet ministers.

**GR 444** **British Columbia. Executive Council.**
Originals, 1859-1913, 7 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; calendar of correspondents.

Includes cabinet minutes, reports, correspondence inward, and contemporary registers and indexes. The correspondence inward series includes letters and petitions (originally directed to the Lieutenant-Governor) from settlers requesting that schools be established in their districts. The names and ages of children in the district are often included on these petitions.

**GR 113** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Orders-in-Council.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1872-1979, 16 mm., 250 reels [B6398-B6647].
Finding aid: reel list.

Includes Orders-in-Council relative to the Department of Education and the administration of the public schools.

**GR 1512** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Indexes to Orders-in-Council.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35mm., 11 reels, 1872-1978 [B1459-B1469].

**GR 138** **British Columbia. Council of Public Instruction.**
Originals, 1891-1971, 1.3 m.
Finding aid: contemporary indexes.

Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, 1891-1971 (vols. 1-4), and Orders of the Council of Public Instruction, 1929-1971 (vols. 5-13).

**GR 448** **British Columbia. Council of Public Instruction.**
Originals, 1910-1932, 24.5 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Includes copies of correspondence inward (mainly from the Superintendent of Education) and Orders of the Council of Public Instruction, 1910-1932. Also includes draft minutes of council meetings, 1928-1929.

**GR 395** **British Columbia. Department of Municipal Affairs. Minister.**
Originals, 1936-1954, 12 cm.

Report of the Board of Arbitration established under the *Residence and Responsibility Act* (1936), including correspondence of the Board pertaining to cases arbitrated; report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Financing (Cameron Report, 1945) and correspondence of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs relating to educational costs in municipalities; material relating to aviation in B.C.

*See also:*

**GR 2053** **Vancouver Island. Legislative Assembly.**
Originals, ca. 1864, 6 pp.

Draft resolution of the Legislative Assembly, urging the establishment of a non-sectarian public school system for the Colony of Vancouver Island. Also a petition from Committee of Citizens of Victoria, advocating a central location for the city's common school. These documents are undated, but likely relate to a public meeting held in April 1864 and to the introduction of the colony's *Common School Act* of 1865.

**GR 673** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1858-1910, 88 cm.
Finding aid: item list.

Box 2 includes a copy of the Common School Bill for 1864. The bill was passed by the Vancouver Island Legislative Assembly and became the *Common School Act*, 1865. The file includes an annotated copy of the bill, with amendments and deletions which were incorporated into the Common School Ordinance of 1869. Handwritten notes of the debate which took place following the second reading of the 1869 Ordinance (3 February 1869) are also included, along with a letter from Bishop Hills (11 March 1869) criticising the new school ordinance.

## Administrative Records

The administrative records described in this section of the guide originally formed part of the Department of Education's "Central Registry" or general file system. Included in this category are records of the Superintendent of Education and the general correspondence files of the ministers responsible for education. Unlike operational records, which tend to deal with specific functions, administrative records document a wide range of activities, from clerical work in the department's general office to managing schools in outlying districts.

Many of the department's earliest administrative records were transferred to the archives in 1936. Dating from the 1870s, these records were earmarked for retention because they were deemed to have historical value. But "history" is a relative term. Records which we recognize today as having archival value were not regarded as being significant in the 1930s; consequently, many non-active administrative files from the 1920s were not preserved when the department first transferred its historical records to the archives. Likewise, many records from the 1930s were discarded in 1949, when the Department of Education moved from the West Annex of the Parliament Buildings to new offices in the Douglas Building on Government Street, Victoria.

Because the department's records were not systematically appraised and selected for permanent retention — as they are today[1] — there are significant "gaps" in the archives' holdings. The inter-war years, in particular, are not well documented. However, many of the administrative activities of the department can be documented through published sources such as the annual reports of the Public Schools, the *Journals* of the Legislature, and contemporary newspapers.[2] Valuable material will also be found in the Premiers' Papers, particularly GR 441 and GR 1222. GR 441 (British Columbia. Premier. 1883-1933) contains many documents relating to schools and educational matters in general, while GR 1222 (British Columbia. Premier. 1934-1951) includes reports and memoranda from Ministers of Education and from senior officials within the Education Department. Detailed finding aids are available for both units.

Records of the provincial Attorney General's Department also include many files which relate to schools and to the administration of the public education system. In particular, the department's correspondence series contains files concerning the *Public School Act*, teachers' pensions, and various educational issues. The most pertinent records are also described below.

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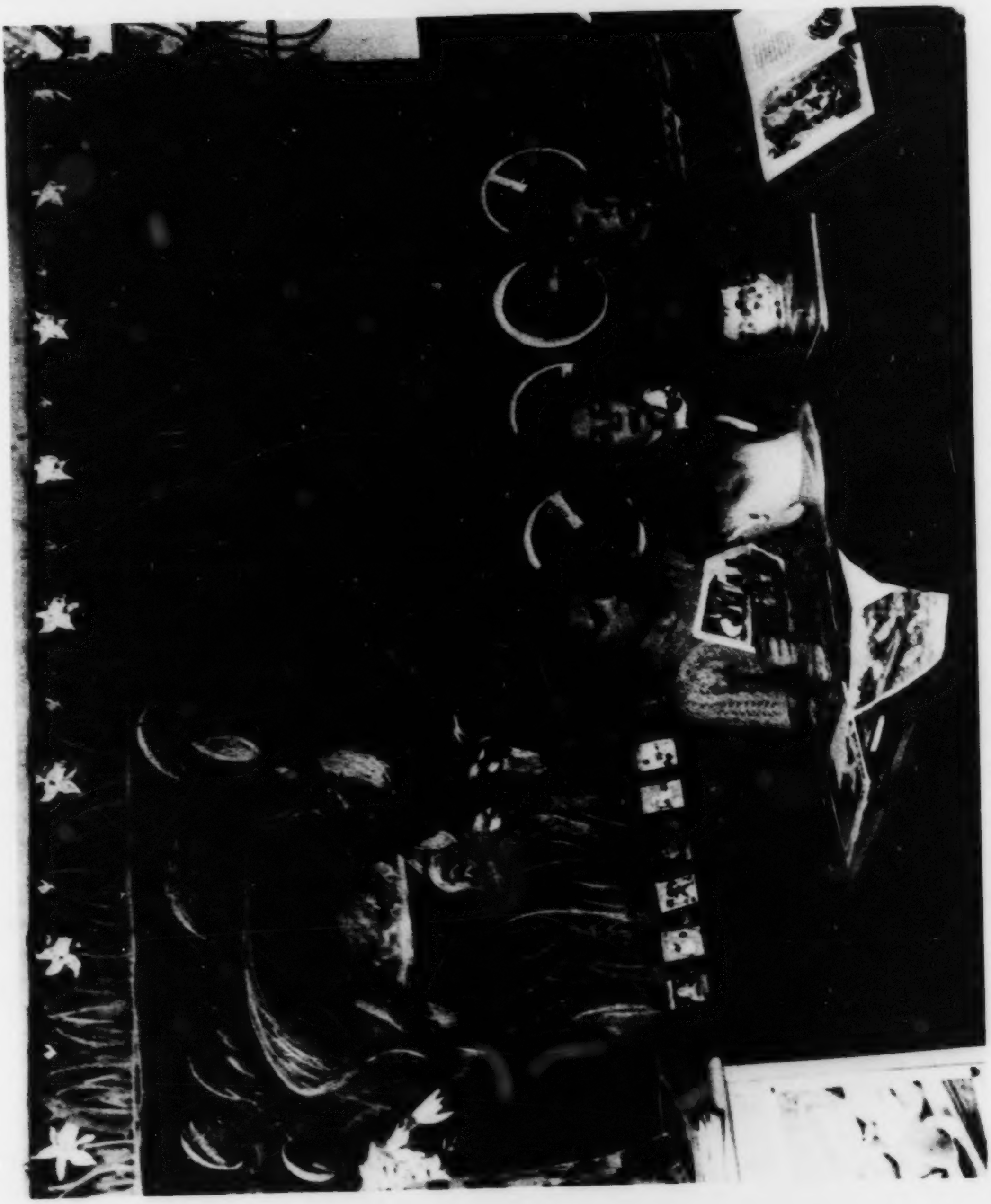
[1] The disposition of records is now determined by well-defined procedures. Records are appraised by records analysts and archivists from the B.C. Archives and Records Service, working closely with ministry records officers and other ministry personnel. Records classification systems have been developed for all records created by the Ministry of Education and record schedules have been established. As a result, non-current records which have sufficient permanent value are regularly and routinely transferred to the B.C. Archives and Records Service.

[2] In addition to the sources suggested above, researchers should note GR 1480 [British Columbia. Provincial Library: Sessional Clipping Books, 1891-1972]. The sessional clipping books consist of newspaper accounts of parliamentary debates, along with notices of motion, petitions, committee reports, etc. The clipping books also contain copies of editorials on government policies and programmes from major newspapers in New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. Since B.C. did not have Hansard reports at the time, the clipping books are an important source of information on government initiatives and legislative activities. The clipping books are available on microfilm and are itemized in the finding aid to GR 1480.



*Library corner, primary room, Lumby School.* **BCARS I-0527 (detail)**

### *A. Colonial Records*

**GR 1372** **British Columbia. Colonial Correspondence.**

Microfilm (neg.), ca. 1850-1871, 35 mm., 76 reels [B1300-B1375].
Finding aid: card index; reel/file list.

Correspondence relating to schools and school administration is scattered throughout this extensive collection. Relevant files will be found under the headings "Schools" and "Education". Files will also be found under the names of communities (e.g., "Lytton-Schools") and under the names of individuals closely associated with schools (e.g., "Alston," "Cridge," "Jessop," etc). Since most of these documents were originally received by the Colonial Secretary's office, researchers should consult the records noted below when searching for replies to the "Colonial Correspondence."

**C/AB 30.1J** **British Columbia. Colonial Secretary.**

Originals, 1859-1870, 90 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 2 reels [B2651-B2652].

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1859-1870. The date-range of the various letterbooks appears on the catalogue cards in the archives' "Old Manuscripts" catalogue. Indexes to Correspondence Outward are also catalogued here.

**C/AB 30.1J 11-11A** **British Columbia. Colonial Secretary.**

Originals, 1871-1872, 20 cm.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1871-1872. For descriptive notes and indexes, see the "Old Manuscripts" catalogue.

**C/AA 30.1J** **Vancouver Island. Colonial Secretary.**

Originals, 1859-1866, 70 cm.

Correspondence outward, 1859-1866. The date-range of the letterbooks is given on the cards in the "Old Manuscripts" catalogue. Contemporary indexes are also described here.

**GR 1467** **British Columbia. General Board of Education.**

Originals, 1865-1869, 7 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 1 reel [B-4715(1)].

Records of the British Columbia General Board of Education and its predecessor, the Vancouver Island General Board of Education. This unit consists of minutes of board meetings, letterbook of correspondence outward, account book of text books and other school supplies, and a notebook kept by the colonial Superintendent of Education, Alfred Waddington. The notebook relates to the inspection of Vancouver Island schools.

**GR 2082** **British Columbia. General Board of Education.**

Originals, 1869, 6 pp.

Correspondence from J.W. McKay, chairman of the Yale Board of School Trustees, concerning boundaries of Yale School District, school taxes, and pupils' fees. Draft replies to McKay's queries are also included. This small collection provides a good example of the administration of education under the *Common School Ordinance* of 1869.

*See also:*

**GR 2055** **Victoria School District.**

Originals, 1861-1865, 3 cm.

Register of Victoria District School (1861-1865) and school account book (1862-1864). The account book contains information on students' fees, plus details on prices and customs duties for foodstuffs and school supplies.

### *B. Post-Confederation Records*

**GR 450** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**

Microfilm (neg.), 1872-1919, 16 mm., 123 reels [B8503-B8627]. Finding aid: reel list; contemporary indexes.

This unit consists of letterbook copies of correspondence outward from Superintendents John Jessop, C.C. McKenzie, S.D. Pope, Alexander Robinson, and S.J. Willis. The letters document the multifarious duties of the Superintendent's office and relate to all aspects of school administration.

The indexes to these records are rather idiosyncratic. Researchers should consult the finding aid to this unit before searching the correspondence.

**GR 1445** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**

Originals, 1887-1894, 3 m.; microfilm (neg.), 1872-1897, 16 mm., 14 reels [B2017-B2030]. Finding aid: box/file list; reel list.

This unit consists of correspondence inwards to the Superintendent of Education, 1872-1899. Included in this rich and diverse collection are petitions for schools, applications for teaching posts, minutes of local boards of school trustees, and school inspectors' reports.

Indexes to correspondence inward for 1872-1877 are not extant. Correspondence inward for 1878-1881 is indexed in vols. 192 & 193 of GR 450, noted above. Correspondence inward for 1881-1915 is indexed in GR 449, below.

**GR 449** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1881-1915, 2.5 m. Finding aid: volume list.

Indexes to correspondence inwards, 1881-1915. Researchers should consult the finding aid to this unit, for explanatory notes on the characteristics of these indexes. This unit should be used in conjunction with the index volumes in GR 450 and with the correspondence files in GR 1445.

**GR 1468** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1872-1884, 70 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B4715(2)].

Records of the Provincial Board of Education, including Minute Book of board meetings (1872-1878), Register of Teachers' Certificates (1872-1883), and correspondence regarding Victoria School Reserve (1875-1876). This unit also includes the school inspection diaries of John Jessop, R.M. Clemitson, and C.C. McKenzie.

**GR 524** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1872-1924, 1.6 m. Finding aid: box list.

This unit comprises over 30 registers and indexes of correspondence inward, 1872-1924. The correspondence itself (at least, those documents which are extant) will be found in GR 526 and GR 1330 (described below).

Since the Provincial Secretary was the minister responsible for education during this period, many of the documents indexed herein pertain to schools and school administration. For the years 1872-1876, relevant documents will be found under the headings "Schools," "Supt., Ed.," or "Supt., Schools." In subsequent years, relevant documents may be found under the heading "Ed., Supt."

**GR 526** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1871-1892, 5.8 m. Finding aid: box/file list.

Correspondence inward, 1871-1892. This extensive collection includes many records pertaining to schools and the public education system. Included are applications for teaching appointments and petitions for the establishment of school districts. The latter often contain the names and ages of children within the proposed school district. Documents in this collection are indexed in GR 524, noted above. This unit should also be used in conjunction with GR 1330.

**GR 540** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1873-1919, 35 mm., 63 reels [B2449-B2511(1)]. Finding aid: reel/volume list.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1873-1918. This unit should be used in conjunction with the correspondence inward — GR 524 and GR 526, described above, and GR 1330, described below.

There are no separate index volumes for the outward correspondence; however, alphabetical nominal and subject indexes are included in each of the volumes which comprise this collection. Relevant correspondence is usually indexed under "B" (Board of Education, etc.) and "S" (with sub-headings such as "School-Chilliwack" and "School Trustees, Victoria").

**GR 541** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1919-1924, 1 m. Finding aid: volume list.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1919-1924. This unit is a continuation of GR 540, described above, and includes a number of education-related letters. Index volumes are catalogued separately as GR 539, below.

**GR 539** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1919-1924, 20 cm. Finding aid: volume list.

Indexes to correspondence outward, 1919-1924. Letters relating to education are indexed under the heading "Education, Supt. of." Sub-headings identify correspondence concerning "Free Textbook Branch," "Teachers' Bureau," etc. Entries for School Boards, School Trustees, etc. are indexed under "S."

**GR 139** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1945, 20 cm.

Notebooks maintained by senior clerks in the Education Department's Central Office, showing financial grants to schools (3 vols., 1917-1944). Also includes a notebook [probably kept by S.J. Willis, Superintendent of Education] containing memoranda regarding school programmes, applications for employment, membership of curriculum revision committees, school inspectors, school building grants and education financing, 1931-1945. As well, this notebook contains typescripts by S.J. Willis on "Accredited High Schools," "Teacher Training (1934)," "School Finance" and "High School Curriculum & High School Correspondence Courses."

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m. Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

Correspondence, inward and outward, of nearly all branches of the Department of Education. This collection formed the Department's Central [file] Registry. Records include correspondence regarding teaching appointments, textbooks, curriculum revision, Doukhobor community school districts, special education programmes, Normal Schools, and UBC. Also includes correspondence from school inspectors and files on city, municipal, and rural schools. Access to this collection is via the card indexes.

**GR 453** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1894-1947, 21 cm.

Sundry financial records pertaining to rural school districts (1906-1909) and miscellaneous accounts (1945-1946). Also includes an account book, listing contributions to the Belgian Children's Relief Fund (1916-1919) and a "Day Book," showing Education Office expenses (1894-1897).

**GR 467** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 19 cm., 1903-1938.

Departmental newspaper clipping books: 1903-1919; 1920-1931; and 1932-1938. These scrapbooks contain newspaper articles and editorials on a variety of subjects relating to schools and school administration. They also include reports of speeches by Ministers of Education and general information concerning educational trends in British Columbia and elsewhere.

**GR 176** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1930-1933, 1 cm.

Circulars and brochures about patriotic activities and special events, mainly 1930s. Includes "Instructions to Teachers Regarding the Use of the Flag on School Premises" (1930); "Suggestions for celebrating Good Will Day [18 May 1932] in B.C. schools"; commemorative booklet and "Suggestions for Coronation Programmes for the Schools of B.C." (1937).

**GR 464** **British Columbia. Department of Education**
Originals, 1903-1913, 26 cm.

Correspondence, transcripts and reports from inquiries into:

1. Affairs of Boards of School Trustees, Vancouver, 1913;
2. Affairs of the Nelson schools, 1912;
3. Charges made by Miss Gertrude Donovan against the Education Department, 1903-1908.

**GR 468** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1865, 1 cm.

Blank school register for Summary of Attendance and Payments.

**GR 1709** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1871-1889, 1 cm.

Education Branch correspondence. Includes draft for 1872 *Public Schools Act* by Thomas Nicholson (1871), correspondence relating to Burton's Prairie school (1882) and request for an additional teacher at New Westminster High School (1889).

**GR 207** **British Columbia. Department of Mines. Resident Mining Engineer. Northeastern District.**
Originals, 1917-1937, 20 cm.

Correspondence inward and outward, largely with Deputy Minister and Provincial Mineralogist; files about lecture series offered jointly with Department of Education 1930s.

**GR 1330** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1892-1917, 16 mm., 34 reels [B4520-B4553]. Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward, 1892-1917. This unit is a continuation of GR 526, described above, and contains many documents (correspondence, reports, petitions, etc.) relating to the public school system. Records within this collection are indexed in GR 524.

**GR 1716** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1946, 1 cm.

Typescript of a speech given to the British Columbia Library Association convention in Nanaimo by Dr. G.M. Weir, Minister of Education, on 13 May 1946. Weir's text provides a general review of the government's educational policies and priorities.

**GR 429** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1872-1937, 2.2 m.
Finding aid: item list.

Regrettably, many of the Attorney General's records for the period 1872-1937 are no longer extant. A fire on 10 June 1939 burned all of the department's letterbooks for the years 1872 to 1917; additional documents were destroyed by flooding in the basement of the Parliament Buildings a few years later. However, a representative sample of the correspondence is preserved in GR 429.

This unit includes files relating to the appointment of C.C. McKenzie as Superintendent of Education (1878) and to the resignation of Superintendent S.D. Pope (1899); to the convocation of the first senate of the University of British Columbia (1891); and to the dismissal of a school teacher charged with fraud (1902). Also included are files relating to Victoria school sites (1894), to school sites on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands (1901), and to schools at Lac La Hache (1875), Peachland (1899), Port Hammond (1899) and Chilliwack (1900).

**GR 702** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1902-1937, 4 cm.; microfilm, 35 mm. [B398].

Guides and indexes to correspondence. Includes subject index for the years 1911-1918 and guides to contemporary filing systems, 1919-1937.

**GR 1323** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1902-1937, 16 mm., 324 reels [B2047-B2370].
Finding aid: reel list; Guide to AG Correspondence.

Correspondence files, inward and outward, covering all topics for which the Attorney General was responsible, including legislation and legal opinions relating to public schools. Files are arranged alphabetically by subject and are grouped chronologically. The following files relate specifically to education:

S-206 to S-206-4 ( "*School Act* & amendments, 1919-1924) [reel B2217]:

These files are primarily concerned with interpretations of the *Public School Act* and revisions of the statute.

S-226 to S-226-3 ("School, Public, 1925-1937") [reel B2355]:

Similar to the above, these files include correspondence regarding grants to school districts and the appointment and dismissal of teachers.

T-306 to T-306-1 ("*Teachers' Pension Act*, 1925-1937"): as the title indicates, these files pertain to pensions for superannuated teachers.

Other files pertaining to education may be identified from contemporary guides and indexes, notably GR 702 (noted above) and GR 1324 and GR 1326 (described below).

**GR 1324** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1901-1937, 35 mm., 1 reel [B2371].

Indexes to correspondence inward, primarily for 1911-1919. This unit also includes descriptions of the filing systems used during the years 1919-1924 and 1925-1937.

**GR 1326** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1916-1937, 16 mm., 5 reels [B2520-B2524]. Finding aid: reel list.

Registers of correspondence inward, 1916-1937. The registers are arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent. Correspondence from government departments is listed at the end of the "general" correspondence listings in each register. Correspondence relating to education may be found under "S" (for schools), under "E" and "Education," and under "Provincial Secretary." The latter includes correspondence from Superintendents of Education requesting legal opinions on school board elections and the status of various school sites, advice on interpreting sections of the *Public School Act*, and similar matters.

# Operational Records

## School Buildings and Facilities

Under the terms of the 1872 *Public School Act*, the provincial government agreed to pay for the costs of erecting and furnishing schoolhouses in all authorized school districts. Twelve years later, school districts were divided into two categories — Rural and City. City school districts were subsequently required to assume a portion of capital costs, and by the turn of the century city school boards were responsible for the entire cost of school construction. Meanwhile, rural school districts continued to depend on the government to pay the costs of erecting and equipping schoolhouses.

Many common schools, however, fell into a third category. Designated "assisted schools," they accommodated fewer than 20 pupils each, and were usually located in remote areas. Although the salaries of teachers in assisted schools were paid by the Education Department, local residents were responsible for building and equipping the schools. These were the one-room schools described in the Putman-Weir survey in 1925:

> Some have ideal surroundings, but the school buildings themselves are primitive and very small. Many are built of logs. Some are not larger than 15 by 18 feet with a ceiling just above your head. Some have attractive grounds, some have bare and unattractive yards, and some are built on rocks... Some of these buildings are tidy and clean inside and some sadly in need of paint, whitewash, and soap. (p. 20)

Many rural and municipal schools were also simple, one-room buildings. But in most cases they were better-designed, better-built, and better-equipped than assisted schools. From 1881 onwards, most of the rural schools in B.C. were built according to plans supplied by the provincial Department of Lands and Works (known after 1908 as the Department of Public Works). Until 1920, in fact, school construction was outside the control of the Education Department, and for many years afterward the Public Works Department continued to be closely involved with capital projects undertaken for the public school system. The Public Works Department also approved the plans and supervised the construction of many schools in large municipal and city school districts.[1]

Because the Department of Public Works and its predecessor played such a prominent role in the construction and upkeep of school facilities, researchers interested in school properties and schoolhouses will find it profitable to consult a number of Public Works records held by the archives. Many of the records contain building specifications, builders' contracts, blueprints and architectural drawings. The records described below may be particularly useful. Other records — notably the plans and drawings held by the archives' map programme — might be consulted, too.

Appendix C of this guide provides an alphabetical list of rural and assisted schools, 1869-1945. Researchers may find the list useful in determining when a school was first opened. In addition, researchers should consult the annual reports of the Public Schools. Reports for the years 1872-1914 contain detailed descriptions of school properties: they indicate the type of material used in the construction of the school, the dimensions of the school building, the size of the school lot, and the assessed value of the school property. In the first annual report on the medical inspection of Public Schools [*Sessional Papers*, 1912] conditions of school buildings and grounds are described in detail. Researchers should also consult the annual reports of the Department of Public Works, which contain information on the construction and repair of schoolhouses throughout the province.

The B.C. Archives and Records Service also holds non-governmental records relating to this subject. This material (which includes manuscripts and photographs) is discussed in Appendix D of this guide.

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[1] Douglas Franklin and John Fleming, *Early School Architecture in British Columbia: An Architectural History and Inventory of Buildings to 1930* (B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch, 1980); Ivan J. Saunders, "A Survey of British Columbia School Architecture to 1930," Parks Canada *Research Bulletin* no. 225, November 1984.

*Montage of Vancouver schools.* **BCARS G-4967**

**GR 54** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1893-1926, 7.6 m.
Finding aid: file list.

This collection includes contracts, specifications, and plans for over 150 public schools. Most of the schools documented herein were constructed or altered between 1900 and the early 1920s.

**GR 70** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1872-1924, 25 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

This collection of building plans and drawings includes specifications for several schools, notably Victoria High School (1882), Vancouver Public School (1888, 1890), New Westminster Public School (1888), Sapperton (1890), Port Haney High School (1922), Point Grey High School (1924), Nelson (1892), Steveston (1897), and Fernie High School (n.d.).

**GR 71** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1924-1954, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Contract sets for diverse public works. Includes building specifications for several schools erected in the 1920s and 1930s, notably Sooke (1925), Fort Fraser, Field, Tsolum, Qualicum, Michel, Upper Sumas and North Saanich High School (1926), Jericho Hill School for the Deaf and the Blind, Courtenay High School, Smithers High School (1927), University Heights, Lytton, Bella Coola, and Oliver (1928), Port Alberni High School, Williams Lake, Hilliers, Boston Bar, and Comox High School (1929), Edgewater, Bowser, Houston, Rutland, Smithers and Glenora (1930), Benvoulin (1931), and Creston (1935).

**GR 80** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1872-1896, 1.4 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Contracts, specifications, plans and correspondence regarding the construction and repair of public buildings. Includes over 300 files on schools, ranging from the Cache Creek Boarding School (1873) to Trail School (1896). This collection is the most important source on school buildings of the nineteenth century and may be used in conjunction with GR 54.

**GR 87** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1862-1909, 4 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Contracts, specifications, correspondence and reports pertaining to the construction and maintenance of diverse public works projects. Includes files on Victoria Public School (1880), and on schools at Chemainus (1883), Priest's Valley (1884), Kensington Prairie (1887), and Donald (1888).

**GR 122** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1918-1957, 16 mm., 61 reels [B6648-B6708].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

School Inspectors' reports. Many reports contain descriptions of schoolrooms and inventories of teaching apparatus.

**GR 868** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1871-1883, 44 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Letters inward to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Includes files on original school sites in British Columbia (1874), and on schools at Cache Creek (1875), Victoria (1875), Craigflower (1876), New Westminster (1878), Lillooet, Barkerville, Cowichan, Yale, and South Saanich (1880), Langley, Esquimalt, and Chilliwack (1881) and Maple Ridge (1882).

**GR 1440** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Forests.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 519 reels, 1872-1918 [B2653-B3171].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Lands Branch correspondence files. A number of files in this unit deal with school sites and school property. File no. 2655/07, "School file, 1882-1942" [reel B2792] is particularly useful, since it provides the legal descriptions of school sites and the names of the vendors of school properties. Researchers should also note GR 993: British Columbia. Survey and Land Records Branch: Alphabetical / Numerical subject index to "O" series files, which indexes many of the records in GR 1440.

**GR 1615** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 247 reels, 1910-1970 [B1470-B1716].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

General correspondence. This extensive collection includes many files dealing with individual schools and with the construction and maintenance of schools generally. The majority of the school files deal with the interwar period.

**GR 1732** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1913-1965, 30 cm.

Chief Architect's "Project Estimate Books" and "Job Cost Record Books." These records contain building specifications and financial details regarding the construction and renovation of many public schools. The records are related to work undertaken on the Provincial Normal Schools and UBC. Post-1949 volumes are indexed by location and name of buildings.

**GR 447** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1889, 1890, 10 leaves.

Two letters inward (with enclosures) from Vancouver School Board regarding land acquisition and school construction. Two school plans, originally included with this unit, have been transferred to the Map programme.

**GR 1115** **British Columbia. Ministry of Education.**
Originals, 1947-1980, 26 cm.

School building manuals, 1954, (pre-1962), 1967 and 1980. Includes programmes and reports from the Conference on School Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment (1947) and the B.C. Community Centres Conference (1947).

**GR 1445** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1887-1894, 3 m.; microfilm (neg.), 1872-1899, 16 mm., 14 reels [B2017-B2030].
Finding aid: reel/file list; box/file list.

Correspondence inward. Documents relating to school sites and school buildings are interspersed throughout this extensive group of records. Also included are petitions from local residents requesting the establishment of a school district in their area. Access to this unit is through GR 449 [indexes to correspondence inward, 1881-1915]. See the GR 449 finding aid for details on how documents in GR 1445 were organized and indexed.

**GR 1479** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1886-1948, 30 cm.

Records pertaining to school properties, school sites, and school district boundaries. Vol. I: index to Deeds of School Sites, 1886-1948 [provides name of school, date when school district established, legal description of school site, and name of vendor of school property]. Vols. II & III: Index to British Columbia *Gazette* notices, defining rural and assisted school districts, 1921-1945. Vol. IV: Alphabetical register of rural and assisted schools, 1921-1944, showing dates when districts were defined, boundary and name changes, etc. Also includes miscellaneous indentures, contracts, and fire insurance policies. Vol. I of this unit may be used in conjunction with the "School file, 1882-1942" in GR 1440, noted above.

*See also:*

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

This unit originally formed part of the Education Department's Central [file] Registry. Files headed "Lands Department" and "Public Works" deal with school sites and the construction and maintenance of school buildings. Files entitled "Health" relate to the medical inspection of schools on Pender Island, Lasqueti Island, and Stuart Island, and at Telegraph Creek. Also included are a large number of subject files pertaining to schools in rural, municipal, and city school districts. Files are arranged alphabetically, by name of school or school district.

**GR 453** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1894-1946, 21 cm.

Sundry financial records. Includes rural district assessment forms, showing taxes and names of ratepayers in school districts of Bella Coola, Colwood, Esquimalt, Goldstream, Metchosin, Port Essington, and Rocky Point (1906-1909).

**GR 458** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Originals, 1914-1930, 75 cm.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Records of the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education. Box 3 of this unit consists of circulars concerning school grounds in rural schools, 1915. Scale drawings on many of the circulars indicate positions of schoolhouses, outbuildings, wells, paths, trees, rocks, flag poles, etc., on school properties.

**GR 461** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Teachers' Bureau.**
Originals, 1923, 1928, 26 cm.

School District Information forms, describing facilities and conditions for teachers in rural and assisted schools. Many of the forms (which are arranged alphabetically by name of school) include photographs of school buildings.

**GR 1372** **British Columbia. Colonial Correspondence.**
Microfilm (neg.), ca. 1850-1871, 35 mm., 76 reels [B1300-B1375].
Finding aid: card index; reel/file list.

Correspondence relating to early schools and school buildings is scattered throughout this collection. Many relevant files may be found in the card index, under the headings "Schools" and "Schoolhouses." Other files are indexed under the heading "Lands & Works Dept." and under the names of the communities.

**GR 2566** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1934, 2 cm.

Peace River School Directory, May-June 1934, compiled by Inspector William A. Plenderleith. This bound typescript volume includes photographs and descriptive notes on 64 schools in the Peace River Educational Administrative Area. Several of the photographs show interior views of these (mainly) one-room schoolhouses.

## ***Photographs***

**198002-012** **British Columbia. Heritage Conservation Branch.**
ca. 1865-1974

Five boxes containing photographs originally housed in Craigflower School. Includes many portraits of individuals and families connected with the school, plus many exterior and interior shots of the original Craigflower School (some of which include group portraits of students and teachers). Also includes a list of students attending the school (1886-1902), a sketch plan showing the Craigflower School site, portraits of various teachers and administrators, and photographs of the Pioneer Reunion of 1924.

**198201-048** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
ca. 1914-1945

One file folder containing a b&w portrait of F.T. Fairey, Deputy Minister of Education, plus approximately 70 b&w photographs and photo postcards of schools in British Columbia, 1914-1945. Schools depicted include: Harewood, Parksville, Kimberley H.S. (under construction, 1936 and completion, 1937), Duke of Connaught H.S. (Vancouver), Northfield, North Pine, Lord Kitchener H.S. (Point Grey), Michel, Victoria H.S., Victoria Normal School (under construction ca. 1914), Quadra Street (Victoria), Prince George H.S., Chilliwack H.S., Quesnel H.S., Nicomen, Sunrise Valley, Naltesby, Premier, Palling, Oyama, Golden, Sunset Prairie, Cultus Lake, Anyox, Kerr Creek, Devereaux, Giscome, Crescent Lake, Qualicum Beach, Anaconda, Fauquier, Essondale, Woodpecker, Cowichan, Lake Cowichan, Hardy Bay, North Kelowna, Grindrod, Vavenby and Cokato. Also contains photographs of unidentified schools and groups of school children, plus a manila envelope which reads "(100th report) Photographs from unknown source - keep for 6 months in case of claim (Mar. 1972)." These photographs were probably collected by A.S. Sullivan and other school inspectors and were maintained by S.J. Willis, Superintendent of Schools.

**198405-001** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Teachers' Bureau.**
1923, 1928

GR 461 contains photographs of rural schools attached to School District Information Sheets. These have been accessioned as 198405-001, although the originals remain with GR 461. Some of the images have been catalogued individually by geographic place name and may be viewed in the Visual Record Unit's general reference files. Researchers may wish to check the finding aid to GR 461, in which Information Sheets accompanied by photographs are marked by an asterisk.

**198811-003 British Columbia. Ministry of Education. Audio-Visual Services Division.**
1872-1971

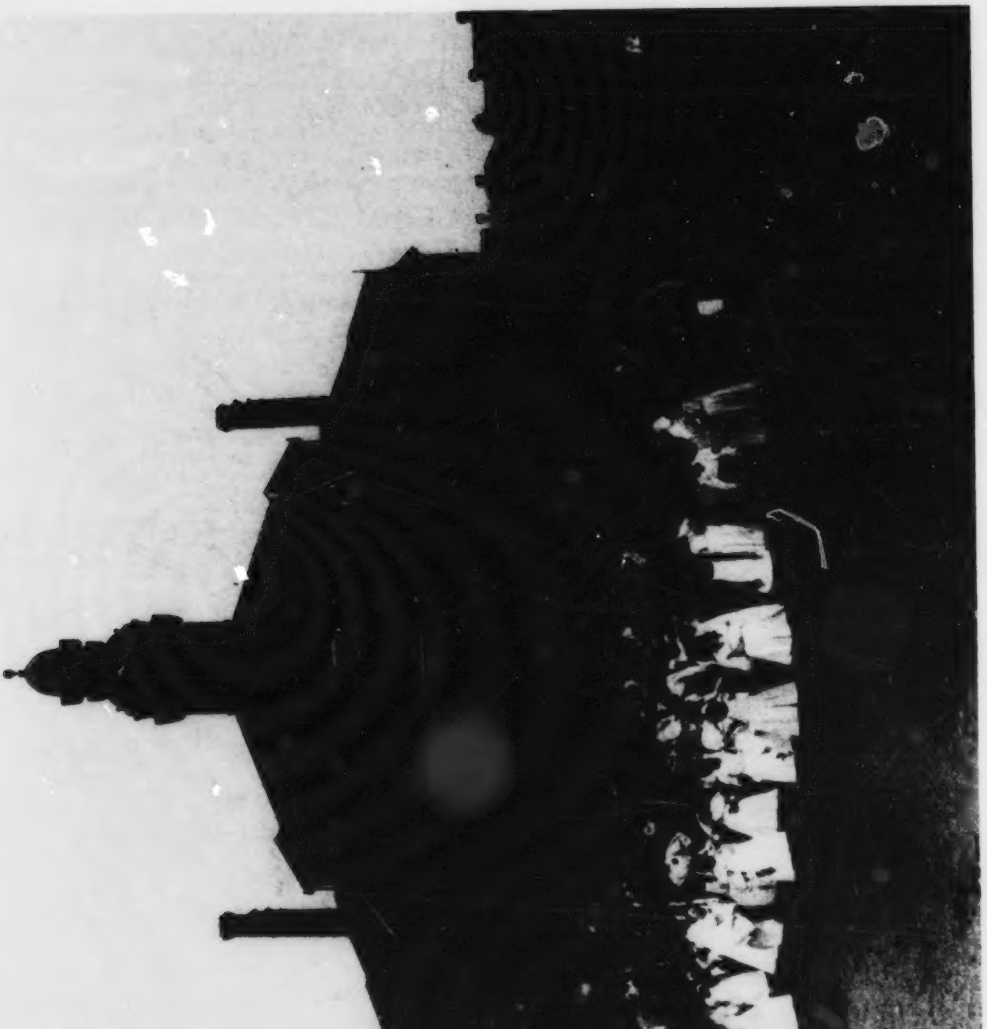
Two file folders containing 134 b&w photographs and 3 b&w negatives used to illustrate a special commemorative supplement in the 1970-1971 *Public Schools Report*. This supplement covers the history of B.C. schools from 1872-1971. The photographs and negatives used are from various sources, such as the Ministry of Education's Library, the Provincial Archives, and the Ministry of Education's Audio-Visual Services Division. Includes a wide range of subject matter: exterior and interior views of schools, classes in progress, sports and recreation, school records, portraits of Inspectors, Superintendents, School Boards and Ministers of Education.

Associated materials: *Public Schools: 100th Annual Report* 1970/71.

**199003-004 British Columbia. Provincial Educational Media Centre.**
ca. 1938-1980

Approximately 4400 photographs documenting all facets of the operation of the Department (Ministry) of Education, including school administration, education programmes, school construction, and student services. The photographs were taken and distributed in most part by PEMC's predecessor agency, the Division of Visual Education.

These visual records form a series within a larger collection of photographs amalgamated from various ministries into the holdings of the Government Information Services Branch, and were transferred to the B.C. Archives and Records Service from that branch. The PEMC photographs are fully described and indexed by PEMC identification numbers in a printed finding aid. Subject access to the collection is available through an automated database. A visual finding aid to the photographic series of PEMC images is being prepared.



*North Ward School, Victoria, 189–.* BCARS F-0110 (One half of a stereoscopic image, detail)

## Teachers and Teacher Training

During the colonial period, school teachers were appointed by the Governor or by the General Board of Education (1865-1869). Although colonial teachers were not formally certified, candidates for teaching appointments were required to demonstrate their competency to the board or to the official responsible for the colony's common schools.

Under the terms of the 1872 *Public School Act*, all teachers had to be certified by the Superintendent of Education. Candidates were required to write an examination set by the Board of Education or — after 1880 — the Provincial Board of Examiners. Different grades or classes of certificates were awarded, depending on the results of the candidate's exam. After 1876, provincial high school graduates qualified for teaching certificates in a similar manner, insofar as their certificates were awarded on the results of their terminal high school examinations.

Standards and levels of certification changed frequently, but generally four types of certificates were issued by the Department. Academic certificates were given to graduates of British Empire universities, and First Class certificates were granted to candidates who scored over 70 percent on the "Public School Teachers' Examinations." Second Class certificates were awarded to candidates scoring over 50 percent on the exams, while Third Class certificates were issued to those who scored above 30 percent. Academic and First Class certificates were permanent; Second Class certificates were valid for three years; and Third Class certificates were good for one year, but were renewable. "Temporary Certificates," valid until the annual teachers' exams were held in July, were also issued by the Superintendent of Education on occasion.

In 1901, the province's first Normal School for teacher training was opened in Vancouver. (A second Normal School in Victoria was opened in 1915). Subsequently, graduation from Normal School

*Group of teachers attending normal school, Victoria, 1927.* BCARS F-2665 (Original is single image) replaced the "Public School Teachers' Examinations" for those seeking First and Second Class certificates. Only Third Class certificates were issued on the basis of candidates' high school exams, and even these were phased out by 1921. Teachers could up-grade their qualifications by taking courses at the Summer School for Teachers, held annually in Victoria from 1914 to 1956.[1] Commencing in 1923, courses for secondary teachers were also available at the University of British Columbia.[2]

Initially all provincial public school teachers were appointed by the Provincial Board of Education. By an 1873 amendment to the school act, however, local boards of school trustees were empowered to appoint teachers to their districts. In 1879, after the Board of Education was abolished, local school boards were also empowered to dismiss teachers with cause. More serious cases involving dismissal for gross misconduct were considered by the Executive Council (1879-1890) and the Council of Public Instruction (1891-1971), which could suspend a teacher's certificate temporarily or indefinitely.

The duties of teachers were first defined in the 1872 school act. Teachers were required to use authorized textbooks; to teach "diligently and faithfully," according to the prescribed curriculum; to maintain "proper order and discipline" in their schools, according to the established rules and regulations; to keep daily attendance registers, as well as visitors' books containing visitors' remarks on the management of their schools; to hold biannual public examinations of their pupils; and to provide the Superintendent with any information he might require on the "interests or character" of their schools. In

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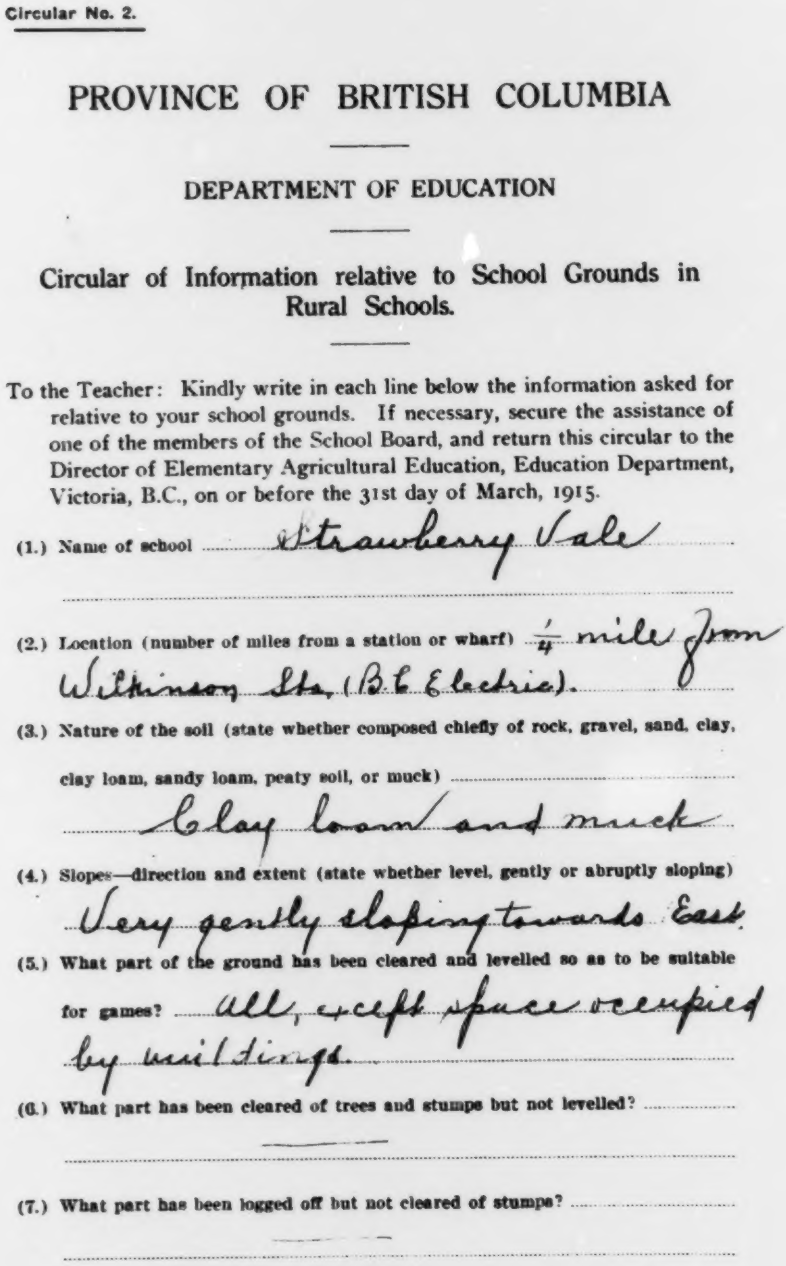
[1] For details on the development of teacher training and certification requirements, see Add.MSS. 1921: D.L. MacLaurin, "History of Education . . . in British Columbia."

[2] After World War II, there was widespread support for integrating both secondary and elementary training programmes within the university. Accordingly, the Provincial Normal Schools were closed in 1956, and all teacher training was transferred to UBC and its affiliate, Victoria College.



**Circular No. 2.**

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Circular of Information relative to School Grounds in Rural Schools.

To the Teacher: Kindly write in each line below the information asked for relative to your school grounds. If necessary, secure the assistance of one of the members of the School Board, and return this circular to the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Education Department, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of March, 1915.

(1.) Name of school Strawberry Vale

(2.) Location (number of miles from a station or wharf) $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Wilkinson Sta. (B.C. Electric).

(3.) Nature of the soil (state whether composed chiefly of rock, gravel, sand, clay, clay loam, sandy loam, peaty soil, or muck) Clay loam and muck

(4.) Slopes—direction and extent (state whether level, gently or abruptly sloping) Very gently sloping towards East.

(5.) What part of the ground has been cleared and levelled so as to be suitable for games? All, except space occupied by buildings.

(6.) What part has been cleared of trees and stumps but not levelled? ——

(7.) What part has been logged off but not cleared of stumps? ——

*Rural schools circular, Strawberry Vale School, 1915.* GR 458

(8.) What part is still uncleared of trees? —

(9.) Does water lie on the ground during any part of the year, and when? Yes, nearly always after rain.

(10.) Have any trees or ornamental shrubs been planted in the grounds? (Show position on plan and name the varieties) Yes; maple, chestnut, acacia.

(11.) Have any native trees or shrubs been left for shade or for ornamental purposes in the clearing of the grounds? (Designate such on plan and name the varieties) No

(12.) Is there now or has there ever been a school garden in the grounds? (Show size and position on plan) No school garden, but here have been garden beds.

(13.) Are the grounds fenced, and with what kind of material? Yes, with wood.

(14.) Give as nearly as possible the yearly rainfall of your district The same as for Victoria, about 26 ins.

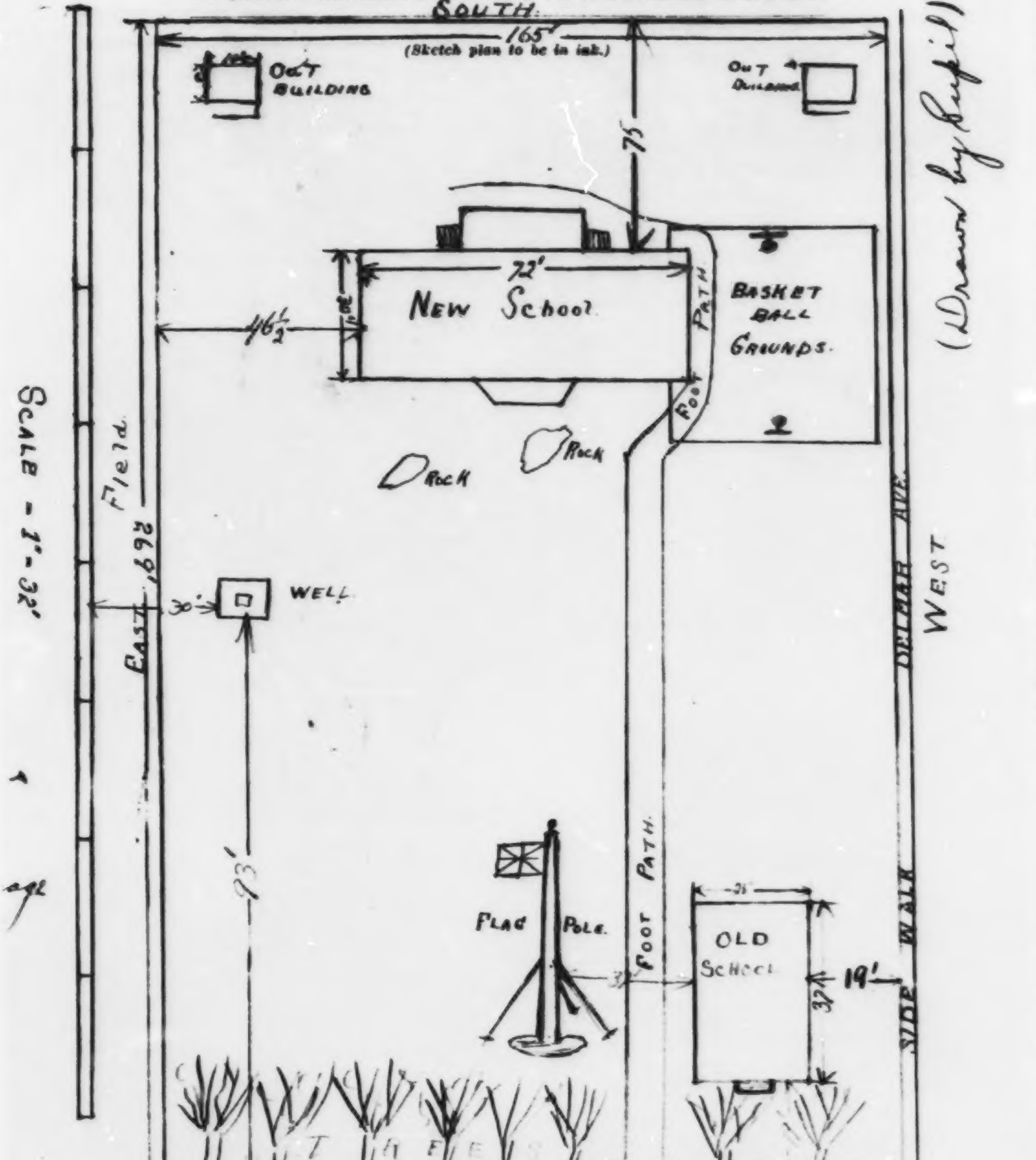
(15.) Further remarks regarding the location or condition of the ground To make grounds suitable for school garden, a good system of drainage is necessary.

(Teacher's signature) M. M. Curran

(Post-office address) Colquitz P.O., B.C.

Scale = 1"-32'

**NOTE.**—On this page make a plan of the school grounds, drawn to scale, showing direction, streets, school and outbuildings, walks, gardens or flower plots, flag-pole, well, position of trees, shrubs, rock masses, ravines, or other features of the grounds.



(Sketch plan to be in ink.)

addition, teachers were enjoined to "pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of [their] pupils; ... to evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of [the children]; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than harshness and severity."[3]

The public school acts made no mention of teachers' welfare, since teachers were expected to be more or less self-sufficient. Teachers could, of course, turn to the Superintendent of Education or to School Inspectors for advice on educational and administrative matters, but generally they functioned without formal "support networks." Novice teachers, appointed to isolated rural or assisted schools, often faced particularly difficult conditions. To ameliorate the situation, the Department of Education established a Teachers' Bureau in 1921. Although the bureau operated principally as an employment exchange, the registrar responsible for the bureau made some attempt to monitor the living and working conditions of teachers in remote areas. In 1929, following the suicide of a young woman teacher who had been harassed by local school trustees, the department appointed a Rural Teachers' Welfare Officer. Lottie Bowron filled the position ably until the post was declared redundant in 1934. A Board of Reference was also established in 1933 to consider appeals from teachers who had been dismissed by local school boards.

As regards professional development, the Superintendent of Education, John Jessop, organized B.C.'s first Teachers' Institute in 1874. The institute was intended to promote effective teaching methods and improve classroom administration. Meetings of the Teachers' Institute were held annually until 1916 and proceedings were often noted in the annual reports of the Public Schools.

Professional associations that were independent of the Education Department developed later on, beginning with the Victoria Teachers' Association (1885), the New Westminster Teachers' Institute (1886), the Kootenay Teachers' Institute (1899), and the Vancouver Teachers' Association (1914). In 1917, these local and regional associations formed the British Columbia Teachers Federation, which was incorporated under the *Benevolent Societies Act* two years later. The objectives of the BCTF were to promote the welfare of teachers and to raise the status of the teachers' profession. The federation succeeded in improving wages, introducing arbitration procedures for settling salary disputes, and establishing a province-wide superannuation plan for teachers. Unfortunately, it did little to advance the cause of rural teachers who were traditionally paid less than city and municipal teachers.[4] The BCTF was instrumental, however, in reducing discriminatory practices affecting the largest group in the teaching profession — women. In 1945, the federation successfully challenged the common practice of local school boards that required women to resign their posts upon marriage.

The records described below deal mainly with teachers and with teacher training. As ever, though, researchers should not neglect the annual reports of the Public Schools, which provide detailed information on teachers' qualifications, appointments, and wages. Reports for the years 1872-1876 even record teachers' nationalities.

Researchers interested in teacher's salaries should consult the archives' holdings of oral history interviews, particularly the collections noted in Appendix D of this guide. Also discussed in Appendix D are teachers' letters, diaries and memoirs, relevant photographic collections, and records pertaining to teachers' associations and to organization such as the B.C. Parent-Teacher Federation.

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[3] *Public School Act*, 1872, s. 34; "Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools," *Annual Report of the Public Schools* (1874), pp. 57-58.

[4] Because of BCTF inaction, a Rural Teachers' Association was organized in 1935. Even so, rural teachers did not achieve parity with their urban and municipal colleagues until the Cameron Report was implemented in 1946. Johnson, *History of Public Education in British Columbia*, pp. 243-244.

**GR 122** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 61 reels, 1918-1957 [B6648-B6708].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

School Inspectors' Reports. These reports contain evaluations of individual teachers and assessments of educational programmes in all types of schools throughout the province. Typically, the reports describe teachers' qualifications and length of service, teaching methods and class-room discipline, students' progress, and the availability and condition of teaching equipment. For the years 1918-1938, the reports are arranged alphabetically by name of school district; for the years 1939-1957, the reports are filed alphabetically by name of teacher.

**GR 148** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1880-1888, 5 cm.

Register of teachers' examinations and certificates. The Register records teachers' names, subjects chosen for examination, and the type of certificate obtained. The Register was maintained by the Superintendent of Education and the Provincial Board of Examiners.

**GR 445** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1919, 1939, 20 cm.

Letterbook containing correspondence outward from the Board of Examiners, March 1917 - July 1919. Also includes copies of correspondence outward regarding appointment of examiners and scheduling of examinations, 1939.

**GR 461** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Teachers' Bureau.**
Originals, 1923, 1928, 26 cm.

School District Information Forms. The forms are questionnaires circulated by the Teachers' Bureau in order to obtain information on teachers' living conditions in rural and assisted school districts. The forms are arranged alphabetically, by name of school district. Photographs of schools are attached to many of the forms. The finding aid for this unit also provides an alphabetical list of the school teachers who completed the questionnaires.

**GR 462** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1946, 40 cm..
Finding aid: volume list.

Registers showing location of rural and assisted schools and names of school trustees, 1917-1946. Also included are registers (vols. 31-33) listing teachers in B.C. public schools, 1918-1921. The registers of teachers show where each teacher was posted and the teacher's residence or postal address.

**GR 463** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1943-1945, 50 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Forms relating to experience, qualifications, and tenure of teachers in rural and municipality school districts and in the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Educational Administrative Area, 1943-1944. Includes similar forms for teachers in city school districts, 1944-1945.

**GR 1112** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1936, 1946-1956; 13 cm.

Bulletins of the Provincial Summer School of Education, describing faculty, courses, and enrolment procedures.

**GR 1471** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1884-1949, 90 cm. Finding aid: volume/file list.

Records pertaining to teacher training and certification. Includes minute books of the Provincial Board of Examiners (1884-1949), teachers' certificate registers (1892-1947), sessional registers of students at Provincial Normal Schools (1901-1938), high school examination results (1924-1927), and minutes of the Department of Education Appointments Board (1937-1945). This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 1752, described below.

**GR 1660** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1908-1915, 6 cm.

Provincial Normal School, Vancouver: Principal's Letterbook. Consists of copies of correspondence outward from William Burns, principal of the Vancouver Normal School, to Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education.

**GR 1752** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 1 reel, 1927-1956 [B8628].

Registers of Sessional Standings of students attending Victoria Normal School (1927-1956) and Vancouver Normal School (1938-1956). This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 1471, noted above.

Access to GR 1752 is restricted. Researchers wishing to consult these registers must receive permission in writing from the British Columbia College of Teachers: 405-1385 W. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3V9. Researchers may also be required to sign the "Conditions of Access" form.

**GR 2081** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Photocopies, 1934-1956, 7 cm.

Lists of schools in British Columbia, with names and addresses of school principals (city and municipality school districts), of teachers (rural and assisted school districts), and of school board secretaries: 1934-35; 1936-1938, 1944-1946.

**GR 2566** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1934, 2 cm.

"Peace River Directory," compiled by Inspector W.A. Plenderleith to assist the Department in making appointments to schools in the Peace River Educational Administrative Area. In many respects, this typescript volume is similar to the Teachers' Bureau Forms [GR 461] noted above. The volume includes photographs and descriptive notes on 64 schools, with comments on local residents and surrounding countryside. It also includes information on boarding facilities for teachers and suggestions as to the most suitable type of teacher for particular schools.

### *Photographs*

**197909-033** **British Columbia. Provincial Normal School, Victoria.**
1917-1936.

Four boxes containing ten albums covering the years 1917-1936 at the Provincial Summer School for Teachers in Victoria, B.C. Photographs include: group portraits, classroom activities, gardening, field trips, recreational activities, and demonstration school groups. Also contains: newspaper and magazine clippings, pages from Annual Reports, tickets and programmes to picnics, advertisements and information booklets for the Provincial Summer School for Teachers (Victoria), accommodation lists (Victoria), forms and form letters, timetables, song sheets, and correspondence.

**198404-020** **British Columbia. Provincial Normal School, Vancouver.**
ca. 1901-1912.

One file folder containing five photographs from various sources. Includes group portraits of classes at the Provincial Normal School (ca. 1910-1912), showing school building, Principal William Burns, instructors and students. Individuals are identified in some of the photographs.

### *Sound Recordings*

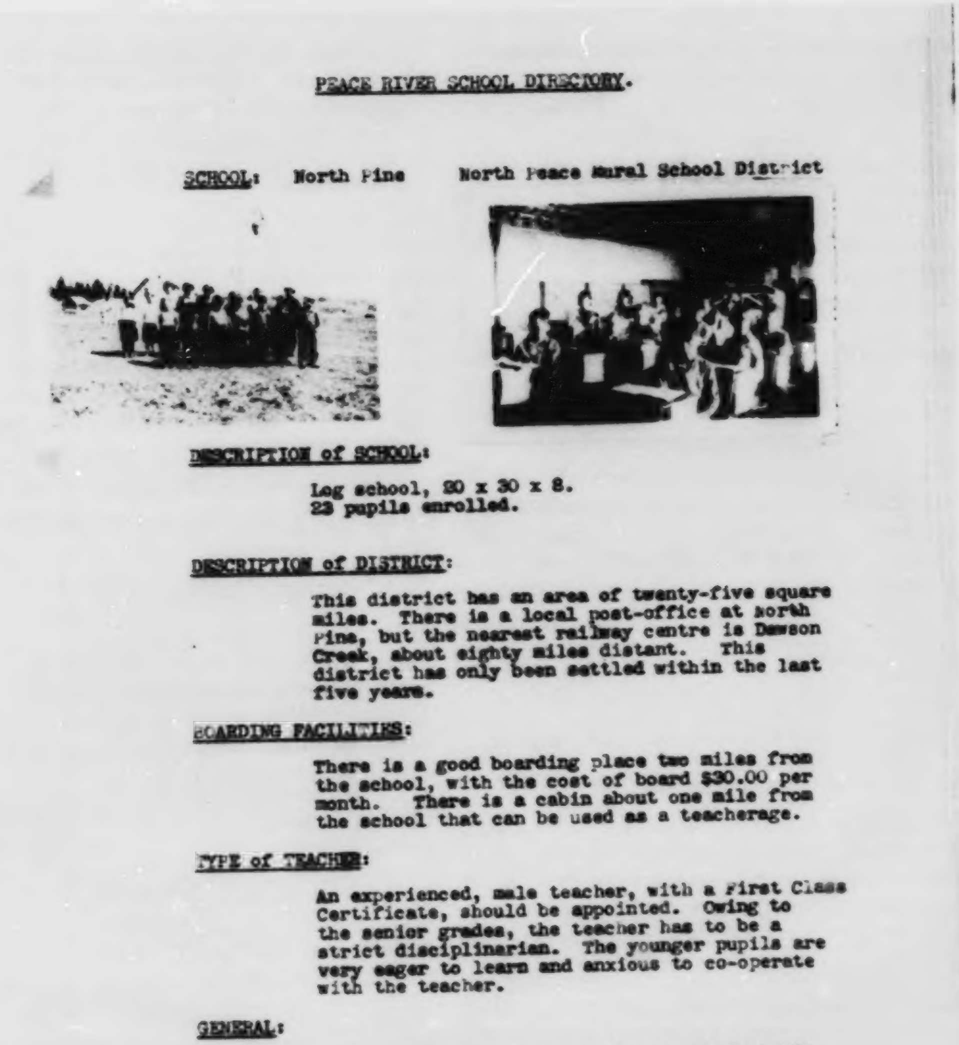
**Audio tapes 3835:1-8** **Lawrence James Wallace Interview.**
8 audio tapes
1981

In an interview with Derek Reimer, Lawrence James Wallace (b. 1913) discusses his life and career, including reminiscences about his family's involvement with education in British Columbia. He describes his own schooling in Victoria, his training at the Victoria Normal School (1931-1932), and his post-secondary education at Victoria College, the University of British Columbia and the University of Washington. Wallace recalls his varied teaching career, and his role as Assistant Director of the Summer School for Teachers. Wallace later became Director of Community Programmes and Adult Education (1953). [Transcribed.]

**Audio tapes see SMIU Finding Aid 4173** **Victoria High School History Series.**
16 audio tapes
1975

Recorded by Loree Stewart and David Day, these interviews with a former teacher and 12 former students of Victoria High School include reminiscences about academic and technical programmes, sports, school societies, school publications, social events, theatrical productions, student career planning, the effects of the Depression, the changing role of women in education, and careers of former students. (Some tapes transcribed.)

[A complete listing of tape numbers may be found in SMIU Finding Aid 4173. File 1643:1 contains an essay entitled "Early Days of Victoria College."]



PEACE RIVER SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

**SCHOOL:** North Pine North Peace Rural School District

**DESCRIPTION of SCHOOL:**

Log school, 20 x 30 x 8.
23 pupils enrolled.

**DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT:**

This district has an area of twenty-five square miles. There is a local post-office at North Pine, but the nearest railway centre is Dawson Creek, about eighty miles distant. This district has only been settled within the last five years.

**BOARDING FACILITIES:**

There is a good boarding place two miles from the school, with the cost of board $30.00 per month. There is a cabin about one mile from the school that can be used as a teacherage.

**TYPE of TEACHER:**

An experienced, male teacher, with a First Class Certificate, should be appointed. Owing to the senior grades, the teacher has to be a strict disciplinarian. The younger pupils are very eager to learn and anxious to co-operate with the teacher.

**GENERAL:**

As the majority of the settlers came into the country within the last five years, they have not been able to establish themselves on their new homesteads. They are now dependent on the Government for assistance. The following photograph gives a general view of the district:

*Peace River school directory, 1934.* GR 2566

## School Inspectors

The school inspectorate in British Columbia dates from 1856, when the Council of Vancouver Island appointed the Rev. Edward Cridge to the colony's first Public Schools Committee. Following his appointment, Cridge was instructed to "report on the progress and conduct of the pupils, on the system of management and on all other matters connected with the District Schools [of Vancouver Island]."[1] The inspectorate may also be traced to two colonial statutes: the *Common School Act*, 1865, of Vancouver Island, which appointed a Superintendent of Education (Alfred Waddington) to inspect the colony's nine common schools; and British Columbia's *Common School Ordinance* (Amendment) of 1870, which created the position of Inspector-General of Schools (held by Edward Graham Alston from May 1870 to July 1871). However, the foundations of the provincial school inspectorate lie principally in the *Public School Act* of 1872.

Under the terms of the *Public School Act*, the Superintendent of Education was responsible for inspecting every public school in the province at least once a year. During the years 1876-1878, the Superintendent (John Jessop) received some assistance from R.M. Clemitson, who served as Deputy (or Assistant) Superintendent of Education. Clemitson was mainly concerned, though, with the Cache Creek Boarding School and with other schools in the Cariboo district. Consequently, Jessop and his successor, C.C. McKenzie, carried out most of the school inspections themselves.

Provision for a school inspector (as distinct from the Superintendent of Education) was made in the *Public School Act* of 1879 [42 Vic., c.30, s. 8.2], and in the estimates of 1882, when $100 was allocated for a "Temporary Inspector of Schools" [*Sessional Papers*, 1882, p. 419]. The position was not filled until July 1887, when David Wilson was appointed Inspector of Schools at a salary of $100 per month. A second provincial inspector (William Burns) was hired in 1892, and a third, S.D. Netherby, appointed in 1897.

Between 1887 and 1901, the school inspectors were part of the Education Office. In July 1901, the Schools Inspectorate became a separate branch of the Education Department, although the inspectors continued to report directly to the superintendent and to share the superintendent's office and clerical staff. Also in 1901, the position of "City Superintendent of Schools" was created through an amendment in the school act [1 Ed.7, c.48, s.20]. The title of this position was changed in 1912 to "Municipal Inspector of Schools." Municipal inspectors of schools were responsible for overseeing schools in the large municipal school districts, notably Victoria, Burnaby, New Westminster and Saanich. The salaries and expenses of municipal inspectors were paid jointly by the local boards of school trustees and the Department of Education. Municipal inspectors, in turn, reported to both the Department and to their local boards. In addition, the position of "Superintendent of Schools, Vancouver" was created to oversee the inspection of schools within that city. Municipal inspectors were generally appointed by the Council of Public Instruction in Victoria; the Superintendent of Schools, Vancouver, was appointed and paid by the Vancouver School Board.

In 1905, the province was divided into several large inspection districts; the branch consisted of three full-time school inspectors, each responsible for a district. The duties of the inspectors were defined in the *Public School Act* of 1905 [5 Ed.7, c.44, s.8]. Inspectors were required to visit and inspect annually (or more often, if necessary) all schools within their districts; to help the superintendent in determining the status of school districts; to promote the advancement of education by holding public meetings as often as possible; to ensure that the provisions of the school act were being carried out; and to render assistance in the Education Office. Their primary function, however, was to assess "the efficiency and character and usefulness" of teachers in the various schools. After 1918, inspectors were required to complete standardized three-part reports. Copies of the report were provided to the teacher, the local board of school trustees and the Superintendent of Education.

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[1] James E. Hendrickson (ed.), *Journals of the Colonial Legislature of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1851-1871* (Victoria: Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1980), I, 17. For the original Minute of Council appointing Cridge, see GR 819: Vancouver Island. Council. Minute Books (1851-1861).

The office of Chief Inspector of Schools was created in 1925, but was not filled until 1939, when Dr. H.B. King was appointed to the position. The duties of the Chief Inspector were to inspect Normal Schools and to coordinate and supervise the work of the department's field inspectors.[2]

In addition to the records described below, researchers should consult the annual reports of the public schools. Reports published prior to 1956 contain inspectors' reports on individual schools and summaries of reports from district and municipal school inspectors.

The B.C. Archives and Records Service also hold non-governmental records relating to this subject described in Appendix D.

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[2] Thomas Fleming, "'Our Boys in the Field:' School Inspectors, Superintendents, and the Changing Character of School Leadership in British Columbia," in Nancy M. Sheehan, J. Donald Wilson, and David C. Jones (eds.), *Schools in the West: Essays in Canadian Educational History* (Calgary: Detselig, 1986). See Add.MSS. 1921: D.L. MacLaurin, "A History of Education ... in British Columbia," (Ph.D. thesis, University of Washington, 1936).

**GR 1372** **British Columbia. Colonial Correspondence.**
Microfilm (neg.), ca. 1850-1871, 35 mm. 76 reels [B1300-B1375].
Finding aid: card index; reel/file list.

File 395 includes reports by the Rev. Edward Cridge on Vancouver Island schools for 1856, 1861, and 1863; file 396 includes a schools report for 1864. File 13a consists of correspondence and reports of E. Graham Alston, Inspector-General of Schools, 1870-71.

**GR 1467** **Vancouver Island. General Board of Education.**
Originals, 1865-1869, 7 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B4715(1)].

Includes notebook of school visits made by Alfred Waddington, Vancouver Island Superintendent of Education, June 1865 - June 1867.

**GR 1468** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1872-1884, 70 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B4715(2)].

Includes provincial school inspectors' diaries of John Jessop (April 1872 - May 1878); R.M. Clemitson (1876-1878); and C.C. McKenzie (November 1878 - March 1884). McKenzie's diary includes a list of students (giving names, ages, classes and grades) in provincial schools, 1880-1881.

**GR 1445** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1887-1894, 3 m.; microfilm (neg.), 1872-1899, 16 mm., 14 reels [B2017-B2030].
Finding aid: box/file list; reel/file list.

Correspondence inward, 1872-1899. Includes correspondence from the field and monthly reports of provincial school inspectors. Reel B2024 includes summaries of inspectors' reports for 1898.

**GR 1446** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1914-1929, 16 mm., 6 reels [B2031-B2036].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Elementary Agricultural and Technical Education Correspondence, 1914-1929. Includes correspondence and reports of Inspector G.H. Deane, in his capacity as Assistant Superintendent of Education. Microfilm reel B2031 includes two files which deal with school inspections: "Inspectors No. 2" (pp. 1-139) contains Deane's reports on rural and assisted schools on Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, 1915; and "Inspection" (pp. 1-102) deals with investigations into complaints against school teachers in Inspectorate No. 2.

**GR 122** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1918-1957, 16 mm., 61 reels [B6648-B6708].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

School Inspectors' Reports. Reports for 1918-1938 are arranged alphabetically by name of school or community; reports for 1939-1957 are filed alphabetically by name of teacher. This unit also includes reports on several private schools, religious colleges, and Indian residential schools, plus evaluations of manual training and domestic science programmes in the public schools.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

Vols. 37-43 contain correspondence and reports from school inspectors. Files are arranged alphabetically by name of school inspectors.

**GR 456** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1916, 1940-1946; 2.7 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

School Inspectors' Reports, 1916 and 1940-1946. Reports for 1916 deal only with Inspectorate No. 2 (southern Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands); reports for 1940-1946 deal with the whole of the province and are arranged under the names of the school inspectors. Also included in the latter period are reports from the Inspector of High Schools, the Inspector of Technical Education, and the Director of the Home Economics Branch.

**GR 1492** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1937-1946, 12 cm.

Directories of school inspectors, showing names of school inspectors, names of schools, and number of teachers within school inspectorates, 1937-1946.

**GR 2566** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1934, 2 cm.

"Peace River Directory, May-June 1934," compiled by Inspector William A. Plenderleith to assist the department in making appointments to schools in the Peace River Educational Administrative Area. Includes photographs and descriptions of schools, plus general remarks on local residents. Plenderleith also provides information on boarding facilities for teachers and suggestions as to the most suitable type of teacher for particular schools.

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| **GR 2564** | **British Columbia. Department of Education.** |
| | Photocopy, 1942, 38 p. |

"The Peace River Educational Administrative Unit" – report prepared by School Inspector J.F.K. English (Pouce Coupe, B.C., February 1942).

### *Sound Recordings*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Audio** | **Dr. J.F.K. English Interview.** |
| **tapes** | 5 audio tapes |
| **1364:1-5** | 1974 |

Dr. John Frederick Kerr English (1900-1981) was Deputy Minister of Education from 1968 to 1972. Previously, he served as high school principal, school inspector, and Assistant Deputy Minister of Education. Interviewed by Allen Specht, Dr. English recalls his education, his years as high school principal, and his work as School Inspector in the Peace River District (1939-43), in the Trail-Rossland inspectorate (1943-45) and as Municipal Inspector of Schools in Victoria (1945-51). He discusses the Putman-Weir survey, the effects of the Depression on schooling, Doukhobor resistance, the Cameron Report (1945), curriculum issues and the Chant Commission (1960). He concludes with comments on government policies and the education system in the 1970s. [Transcribed.]

| | |
|---|---|
| **Audio** | **Dr. Hugh Morrison Interview.** |
| **tapes** | 3 audio tapes |
| **1366:1-3** | 1974 |

In an interview with Allen Specht, Dr. Hugh Morrison, a teacher and Inspector of Schools in British Columbia, describes his own education in Vancouver, his training as an educator (UBC, Vancouver Normal School), and his experiences as a teacher and administrator. He remembers G.M. Weir and the influence of the Putman-Weir Survey of 1925. He describes his involvement with the Canadian Legion Educational Service during World War Two (writing and editing correspondence courses for soldiers) and his appointment in 1944 as Inspector of Schools for Courtenay. [Transcribed.]

## Textbooks

In 1906, Vancouver interests called on the provincial government to commission locally-published textbooks and to supply the books free of charge to pupils in the public schools. The call was intended to stimulate the printing industry and to reduce the costs of schooling for working class families.[1] The government declined to act on the first part of the proposal, but in July 1908 the Education Department did establish a Free Text-Book Branch. The branch acquired textbooks from publishers and each year a certain number of the books were "loaned" to pupils. The branch also provided classroom supplies (such as stationery, maps, and globes) and flags to schools. Initially, the branch only served elementary schools but by 1910 it was providing books and equipment to superior schools, high schools, and night schools.

The Free Text-Book Branch was renamed the Text-Book Branch in 1932. The name was altered to indicate a change in the functions of the branch. Although the branch continued to issue a certain number of free textbooks and school supplies, after 1932 it became the sole purchaser of all textbooks used in provincial schools. Books which were not on the branch's "free-list" were resold to commercial dealers. The dealers in turn could sell the books to pupils but only at prices which did not exceed an amount set by the Text-Book Branch.

David Wilson, a former school inspector, was the first Officer-in-Charge of the branch. He conducted the branch until he retired in 1920. Wilson was an ardent proponent of school libraries and under his direction the branch helped school districts acquire reference works and other library stock. Wilson's successors — J.L. Watson (1920-21), J.A. Anderson (1921-31) and P.G. Barr (1932-60) — were similarly

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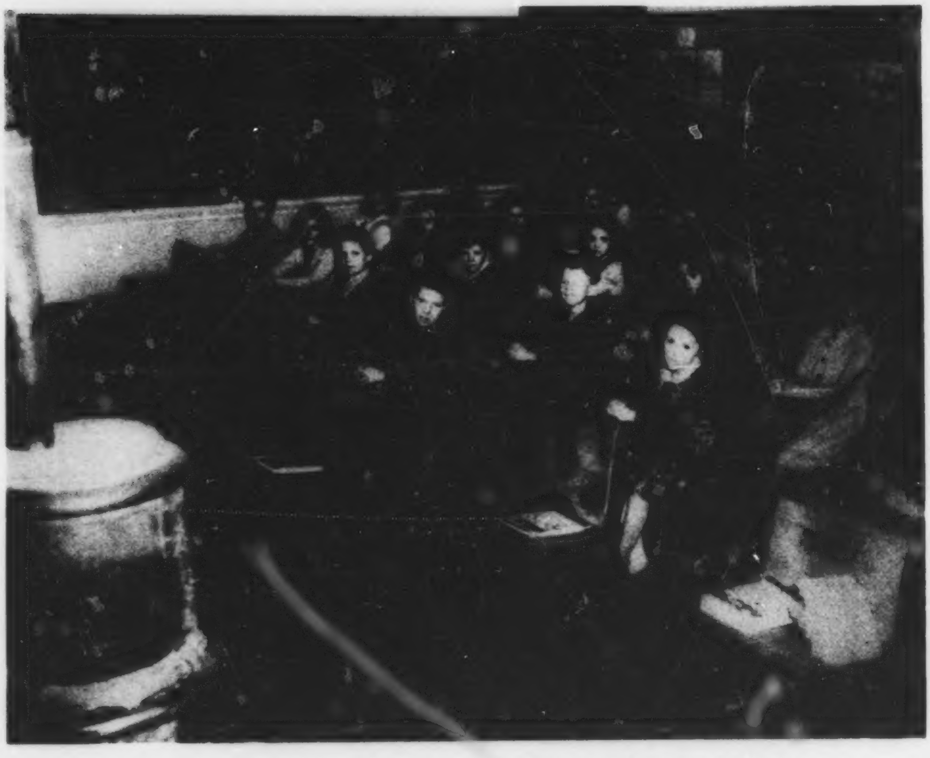
[1] British Columbia. Premier. GR 441, vol. 27, file 1, no. 39/06: Vancouver Trades and Labor Council resolution, 11 January 1906.



*Vancouver elementary school classroom, 193–.* BCARS D-7928 (detail) committed to developing school libraries. In conjunction with the Public Library Commission (1919), they helped to establish school and community libraries in many rural districts.

Very few records of the Text-Book Branch survive. The annual reports of the Public Schools offer the best source of information on the work of the branch. The branch is discussed briefly in D.L. MacLaurin's 1936 Ph.D. thesis and supplementary notes [Add.MSS. 1921 & Add.MSS. 1922].

Researchers should note that the archives does not hold copies of prescribed textbooks and authorized supplementary readers. The Curriculum Library, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, holds the most complete collection of textbooks in the province. Other collections of school readers are held by the Curriculum Laboratory at the University of Victoria and the Royal British Columbia Museum.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

This unit originally formed part of the Department's Central [file] Registry. Files bearing the names of publishing houses (e.g., Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ryerson Press, etc.) often relate to textbooks and supplementary readers. Files entitled "Dent & Sons" include sample copies of a proposed commemorative book, *The King and Queen of Canada*. For financial reasons, the department decided not to distribute the book as a souvenir of the 1939 Royal Visit. Correspondence and reports relating to the Text Book Branch will also be found in Box 29, files 4-10, of this unit.

**GR 454** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1923-1925, 1941, 6.5 cm.

Contracts and bonds with text-book companies; and bequests, including trust deed between Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia and Toronto General Trusts Corporation regarding Norah Elizabeth Coy and between Canadian Teachers' Federation and Mary Louise McLennan. Also includes copy of *Memories, 1923-1930* (Stratford, Ontario, 1941) by M.L. McLennan.

*See also:*

**NW971.58 B863** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Curriculum Guides.**
1914-1979
Finding aid: item list.

Included in this collection of printed material are lists of prescribed textbooks (1931-1978), textbook price-lists (1930-1963), and textbook catalogues (1969-1979). The *Curricula of Public Schools for General Education in British Columbia* (1914), which is also catalogued with this printed collection, lists prescribed textbooks for the period 1872-1913.

## Curriculum Development

In June 1934, Herbert Baxter King was appointed technical adviser to the Minister of Education [Order-in-Council no. 734/34]. Formerly principal of Kitsilano High School in Vancouver, Major King served as consultant for the British Columbia Commission on school finance. When the commission's work was concluded (King's *Report on School Finance* was published in March 1935), the Major was retained as curriculum adviser, responsible for developing and implementing a revised programme of studies for the public schools. The work was carried out by a central revision committee, by three general committees (each responsible for elementary, junior high, and high school programmes), and by several subject committees. The committees comprised senior departmental officials, faculty from UBC and the provincial normal schools, school inspectors and school teachers. The process of revision was completed in 1938, at which time Dr. King (who had received his Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1936) was appointed Chief Inspector of Schools.

Prior to 1935, curricula and courses of study were established by the Superintendent of Education, in conjunction with the Board of Education (1872-1878) and the Council of Public Instruction (1891-1971). Courses were developed and amended with the assistance of branch directors, normal school staff, and senior school inspectors. Approved programmes of study were published in the *Manual of School Law* and in the curriculum guides issued periodically by the Department of Education.

A reasonably comprehensive collection of curriculum guides (1914-1979) will be found in the archives' Library as will textbook catalogues and lists of prescribed textbooks (1872-1979). Curriculum guides, bulletins, and circulars issued by the Department of Education are found in the Legislative Library. Researchers should consult Marjorie Holmes' *Publications of the Government of British Columbia, 1871-1947* (1948) for details.

*Children watching a film, Bud Lake School.* BCARS I-0657 (detail)

**GR 138** **British Columbia. Council of Public Instruction.**
Originals, 1891-1971, 1.3 m.
Finding aid: contemporary indexes.

Minutes and Orders of the Council of Public Instruction. Approved courses of study and notices of prescribed textbooks appear in the Minutes. Entries are indexed under the heading "Textbooks" and under the names of particular courses (e.g., "Social Studies," "Hygiene," etc.).

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit originally formed part of the department's Central File Registry. Files in Box 18, entitled "Curriculum Revision," relate to the Central Revision Committee and to the Junior and Senior High School Curriculum Committees. Files in Box 21, headed "Dr. H.B. King, Technical Adviser," also pertain to curriculum development. The files include a 33-page report by King entitled "An Analysis of Some Text-books Upon Remedial Reading" (March 1939).

**GR 452** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1938-1939, 14.5 cm.

Correspondence outward from Dr. H.B. King in his capacity as Technical Adviser to the Minister. Much of this correspondence relates to the work of curriculum revision committees.

*See also:*

**NW971.58 B863** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Curriculum Guides.**
1914-1979
Finding aid: item list.

Curriculum guides, course outlines, and programmes of study issued by the Department of Education, 1914-1979. This collection of printed material also includes textbook catalogues and lists of authorized textbooks and supplementary readers, 1872-1979. *[Note:* Appendix 1 of the *Curricula of Public Schools for General Education in British Columbia* (1914) contains lists of prescribed texts, 1872-1913.]

## Manual Training and Technical Education

Manual training was introduced in British Columbia's public schools at the turn of the century. Courses in "manual arts" developed partly as a consequence of "progressivism" and "the new education," and partly in response to contemporary ideas about national "efficiency." Manual training aimed at fostering more than manual dexterity and practical skills; it sought to promote positive work attitudes by "popularizing industrial life ... by providing youth with a positive conception of manual employment, and by teaching industrial work disciplines." As one historian put it, "How to work efficiently was a central thrust of manual training."[1]

J.W. Robertson, a Dominion agricultural commissioner and educational reformer, and Sir William Macdonald, the Montreal tobacco magnate, were among the most zealous proponents of manual training in public schools. In order to demonstrate the benefits of such instruction, Macdonald offered in 1900 to equip manual training centres and pay the salaries of manual training instructors for a period of three years in each of the provinces. School trustees in Victoria and Vancouver accepted his offer, along with the services of Harry Dunnell, a British-trained instructor. At the end of the three-year demonstration period, Macdonald offered to turn over all equipment and supplies to participating school boards on condition that the boards would, at their own expense, retain manual training instructors for a further year. Again, Victoria and Vancouver school trustees accepted the offer. At about the same time, New Westminster and other large school districts also introduced manual training programmes in elementary schools.

In September 1903, Dunnell joined the Education Department as Inspector of Manual Training. Two years later, an amended *Public School Act* recognized accredited manual training instructors as being equal in status to other certified teachers. In response to a resolution from the British Columbia School Trustees Association, the government also agreed (in 1910) to contribute to the costs of benches, lathes, tools, and other equipment in local schools.[2] In 1914, as more schools established manual training programs, John Kyle (formerly Supervisor of Drawing and Art and Director of Night School Classes for the Vancouver School Board) was appointed Organizer of Technical Education. The title of this senior director's position was later changed to Officer-in-Charge, Industrial Education. Kyle was responsible for a wide range of vocational programs, including commercial studies and book-keeping, and home economics. He reported to the Assistant Superintendent of Education (George H. Deane), who also held the title of Supervisor of Technical Education.

Technical education developed somewhat later and, unlike manual training, was aimed at senior student. Technical education commonly involved courses in electrical theory, advanced metal-work, surveying and engineering, rather than more basic courses in, for example, wood-working. Support for technical education developed after 1905 when the Canadian Trades and Labour Conference passed a resolution urging the federal and provincial governments to establish technical schools. A similar resolution, endorsed by the Boards of Trade of Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland and Nelson, was presented to the Dominion government in 1906. Proponents argued that while education was a provincial responsibility, "trade and commerce" was a national concern; and in their view the best way of encouraging "efficient" trade and commerce was through advanced technical education. A similar argument was advanced by J.W. Robertson, chairman of the federal royal commission on industrial training and technical education, which was appointed in 1910.

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[1] Timothy A. Dunn, "Teaching the Meaning of Work: Vocational Education in British Columbia, 1900-1929," in D.C. Jones *et al.*, eds., *Shaping the Schools of the Canadian West* (Calgary: Detselig, 1979), pp. 244 & 247.

[2] For copies of the BCSTA resolution see British Columbia. Premier: GR 441, box 30, no. 209/07. Initially, the provincial government paid three-quarters of the cost of equipment. In 1918, it reduced its contribution to one-half, up to a limit of $500 per annum

Acting on the recommendations of the commission, the federal government passed the *Technical Education Act* [9-10 Geo. 5, c. 73] of 1919. The act came into effect in April 1920 and allocated $10 million to the provinces over a 10-year period for the purpose of "promoting and assisting technical education". British Columbia used its share of the money to fund the technical schools in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, and to initiate technical courses in several high schools. Later federal-provincial programmes — such as the 1937 Youth Training Scheme and the 1942 Vocational Training Co-ordination Agreement — also supported technical and industrial education courses in British Columbia.

*Victoria, F.T. Fairey Technical Unit, auto repair section.* **BCARS I-0315**

**GR 209** **British Columbia. Ministry of Education.**
Originals, ca. 1956-1969, 1 cm.

"Historical Files," maintained by J.S. White, Director, Technical and Vocational Education Branch. This unit includes a typescript which gives an historical overview of technical and vocational education in B.C. (1906-1962); a memorandum on the functions and activities of the Adult Education Branch (1956); and an essay by White entitled "History of British Columbia Institute of Technology" (1969). Also included are notes on the development of vocational schools in Prince George, Nanaimo, Dawson Creek and Victoria.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Central [file] registry of the Department of Education, dealing with a wide range of school programmes and policies. Vol. 20 of this unit includes records regarding Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programmes and minutes of the provincial Administrative Committee on Vocational Training (1939). Vol. 29 includes three files of Correspondence regarding Technical Education. Other records within this large and diverse unit may also pertain to vocational programmes.

**GR 457** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1922, 16 mm., 8 reels [B8459-B8466].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward and outward of John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education. In addition to general correspondence (1915-1921), this unit includes files on annual training programmes in city and municipal school districts (1915-1916), domestic science courses (1915-1916), and summer schools for teachers (1915-1922). This unit should be used in conjunction with GR 1446, described below.

**GR 1446** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1914-1929, 16 mm., 6 reels [B2031-B2036].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward and outward of John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education. Includes correspondence and reports from school inspectors on the progress of manual training courses in their districts, plus inventories of manual training equipment and schedule of costs for establishing manual arts classes in elementary schools (file nos. 169-184/1917). Mixed in with Kyle's correspondence is correspondence from the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education (J.W. Gibson) and correspondence of George H. Deane, Inspector of Schools and Assistant Superintendent of Education. Some of Deane's letters are written in his capacity as Supervisor of Technical Education. Most of the records pertaining to manual training and technical education in this unit date from the 1914-1918 period; later records are concerned mainly with agriculture and rural science programmes.

### *Photographs*

**198011-012** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Technical and Vocational Division.**
1900-1973

Seven file folders containing seven b&w portraits of officials of the division, including Harry Dunnell, John Kyle, F.T. Fairey and others. Some of the photographs are accompanied by biographical information.

## Elementary Agricultural Education

In 1913, the federal government introduced legislation that was intended to assist the agricultural industry and to foster "rural values" in Canada. The *Agricultural Instruction Act* [3-4 Geo. V., c.5], which took effect in March 1914, allocated $10 million dollars to the provinces over a 10-year period. British Columbia used its share of the money to establish the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch within the Department of Education. John Wesley Gibson, who had been involved with rural education and the Macdonald-Robertson progressive movement in Ontario, was appointed director in July 1914.[1]

As well as developing elementary courses in nature study and rural science, Gibson was active in promoting school gardening projects and in encouraging the beautification of school grounds. With a team of District Supervisors of Agricultural Instruction, he helped organize agricultural exhibitions and school fairs. During World War One, he served as Provincial Organizer of the Wartime Food Conservation Committee. He also organized a number of projects, including the "Patriotism and Production" schools campaign, a scheme designed to raise funds for the war effort. On top of his many other responsibilities, Gibson was also director of the Summer School for Teachers.

Although the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch instituted a number of useful programmes, Gibson encountered scepticism and indifference among parents, teachers, and school trustees, many of whom thought his missionary zeal for "rural values" was at odds with the realities of an increasingly urban industrial society.[2] During the post-war recession, moreover, the provincial government was unable and unwilling to maintain Gibson's programmes unilaterally. When federal funding ended in 1924, the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch was pruned drastically. District supervisors were dismissed in 1925. Before long, this experiment in progressivism had become little more than a vehicle for landscaping urban and municipal school sites. The elementary agricultural education programme ceased completely in 1929 when Gibson was appointed Director of the High School Correspondence Branch.

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[1] On Gibson, see Belle C. Gibson, *Teacher-Builder: The Life and Work of J.W. Gibson* [privately printed] (Victoria, B.C., 1961). Gibson's discourses on the value of agricultural education occupy many pages of the annual reports of the Public Schools during the years 1915-1928.

[2] David C. Jones has written extensively on Gibson and agricultural schooling in B.C. For example, see his article, "'We Cannot Allow It to be Run by Those Who Do Not Understand Education': Agricultural Schooling in the Twenties," *BC Studies*, 39 (Autumn 1978) and "Creating Rural Minded Teachers: The British Columbia Experience, 1914-1924" in Jones *et al.* (eds.), *Shaping the Schools of the Canadian West* (1979). A microfiche copy of Jones' D.Ed. thesis, "Agriculture, the Land and Education: British Columbia, 1914-1929" (University of British Columbia, 1978) is catalogued as Add.MSS 1824 [Af 129].

**GR 171** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1929, 16 mm., 5 reels [B6387-B6391].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

This unit consists of correspondence between the director of the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch (J.W. Gibson) and school boards throughout the province. Mainly, the correspondence concerns gardens in local elementary schools. Includes detailed reports on the types of gardens under cultivation at various schools; some of the reports also include plans and drawings of school gardens. The correspondence is arranged chronologically and alphabetically, by name of school district.

**GR 172** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1924, 16 mm., 3 reels [B6392-B6394].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

"Reports on Instruction Given in Rural Science." Reports show name of teacher, teacher's length of service and qualifications in rural science, and teacher's previous experience with school gardening. The reports also contain information regarding textbooks, equipment, etc., used in rural science courses. Some reports include monthly calendars of gardening activities at various schools. The reports are filed chronologically and arranged alphabetically by name of teacher.

**GR 173** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1916-1925, 16 mm., 3 reels [B6395-B6397].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence between J.W. Gibson and district Supervisors of Agricultural Instruction. Included with the correspondence are supervisors' monthly reports, giving the names of schools inspected, comments on school projects, and details of events pertaining to agriculture.The correspondence is filed chronologically and arranged alphabetically by name of supervisor. A list of supervisors and their districts is provided in the finding aid.

**GR 458** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Originals, 1914-1929, 75 cm.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Correspondence, report, and circulars from J.W. Gibson, branch director. This unit includes correspondence relating to Gibson's appointment in 1914, plus reports on home and school garden projects and pupils' wartime agricultural work. Also included are minutes of meetings of the Provincial Committee on Food Production, Conservation and Control; correspondence regarding the Returned Soldiers Aid Commission (1915-1916); and a register of Summer School students (1914-1923).

As well, this unit includes circulars describing soil conditions, landscaping, and the general appearance of school grounds in (mainly) rural schools. Scale drawings which appear on many of the circulars show the position of classrooms, outbuildings, wells, paths, trees, rocks, flagpoles, etc. on school sites.

Related correspondence outward from Gibson will be found in GR 457 letterpress volumes [see finding aid for details] and in GR 1446, below.

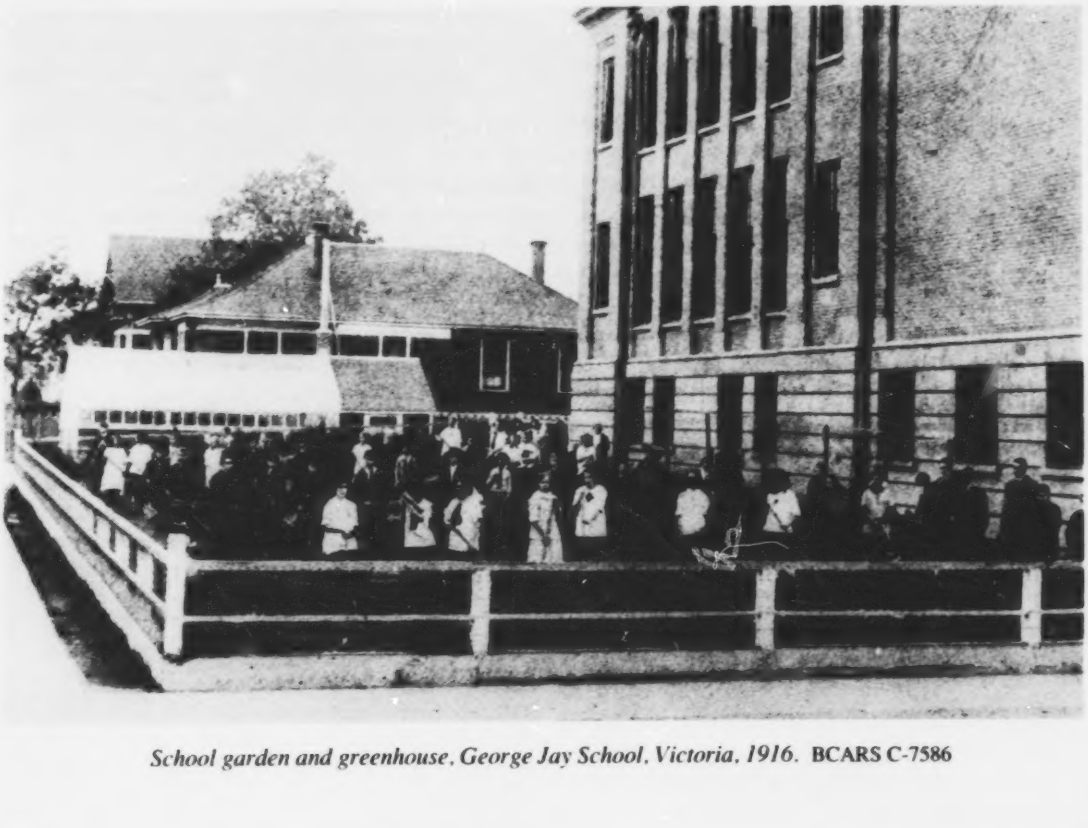
**GR 1446** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1914-1929, 16 mm., 6 reels [B2031-B2036].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

This unit actually consists of several correspondence series — namely, correspondence of the Organizer of Technical Education (John Kyle), correspondence and reports of G.H. Deane (Supervisor of Technical Education and Assistant Superintendent of Education), and correspondence (inward and outward) of J.W. Gibson, director of the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch. Most of the records relate to Gibson's programmes and activities.

Records herein are concerned mainly with school gardening projects, rural science courses, teacher training, and agricultural exhibitions. However, since Gibson also held the office of Provincial Organizer of Wartime Food Conservation, the files document many World War One patriotic programmes, such as Red Cross fund-raising campaigns and the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement for high school students. The files relate to records in GR 1447, described below.

**GR 1477** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.). 1913-1929. 35 mm., 1 reel [B2649].

Miscellaneous correspondence inward to J.W. Gibson. Includes reports on "Caring for School Gardens" (1913) and notes on the "Correlation of Rural Science with Manual Training." This unit also includes "Remittance Forms" from the "Patriotism and Production School Campaign" (1917), a fund-raising campaign organized in provincial schools to assist the war effort. "Remittance Forms" show the names of schools, the names of teachers, and the number of participating pupils, and give brief descriptions of fund-raising projects [e.g., knitting scarves, raffling cakes, growing potatoes, catching crabs, etc.]. Over 100 rural and assisted schools are represented.



*School garden and greenhouse, George Jay School, Victoria, 1916.* BCARS C-7586

## Home Economics

Home economics courses involving the study of foods and textiles were introduced to British Columbia schools in the early 1900s, at about the same time as manual arts classes were established. Like manual arts, home economics was part of a broad educational movement based on "progressivism" and "efficiency." The purpose of home economics — or "domestic science" as it was known prior to 1911 — was not simply to teach sewing and cooking, but rather to apply "scientific principles" to the management of the home.

Margaret Jenkins, a Victoria school trustee, was instrumental in establishing the province's first domestic science centre in 1903. Located in the Girls' Central School, it boasted a coal-fired stove and a modern gas cooking range. It was equipped through funds raised by the Local Council of Women and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A similar centre, also equipped with money raised by women's organizations, was established by the Vancouver School Board in 1905. The Vancouver centre was managed by Elizabeth Berry, a graduate of the Macdonald Institute in Guelph, Ontario, the leading domestic science training school in Canada.

Domestic science teachers were recognized in the *Public School Act* of 1905, and shortly after, home economics was approved as an optional subject in the provincial curriculum. While the provincial government provided grants for the salaries of instructors, it did not contribute towards the cost of equipping domestic science centres until 1918.[1] Consequently, domestic science centres were at first limited to large city and municipal school districts, and even these districts relied on the support of local women's organizations and community groups (notably Parent-Teacher Associations) for equipment.

As was the case with many new education programs, home economics instruction was slower to develop in rural areas. Rural and assisted school districts could not afford to equip domestic science centres and few were able to attract well-qualified domestic science teachers. Nevertheless, rudimentary courses in hygiene, nutrition, food preservation, and needlework were sponsored by local women's institutes, with the assistance of the Household Science Branch of the Department of Agriculture.[2]

Initially, home economics courses were regulated by John Kyle, the Organizer of Technical Education. But as new and more specialized courses were developed, the need for a qualified full-time co-ordinator was increasingly felt. Putman and Weir recognized the need in their 1925 *Survey of the School System* (p. 338):

> Home economics cannot, in our opinion, be organized and directed properly except by a thoroughly competent woman acting as provincial director. The right type of woman is not easily found. She needs to have tact in dealing with the public, executive ability, training for leadership, and, above all, good judgement and a genius for practising economy.

Jessie L. McLenaghen was an ideal candidate. A graduate of the Home Economics departments at the University of Toronto and Columbia, she had taught the subject at the Saskatchewan Normal School. In April 1926 she was appointed by cabinet as director of the newly-established Home Economics Branch [Order-in-Council no. 482/26]. She was the first woman to hold a director's position in the Department of Education.

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[1] As was the case with manual training shops, the province contributed half the cost of equipping domestic science centres, up to a maximum of $500 per year.

[2] The Household Science Branch was established by the Department of Agriculture in 1919 at the request of rural Women's Institutes. Olive E. Hayes, who held the title of Provincial Instructor of Household Science and Official Organizer of Women's Institutes, was responsible for the branch.

*Home economics class – cooking, 1950.* BCARS D-8010

Under McLenaghen's direction, the number of home economics centres increased considerably and in 1936 home economics was made a compulsory grade 7 and grade 8 subject in the larger city school districts. Bertha Rogers, formerly of Oak Bay High School in Victoria, was appointed Inspector of Home Economics in 1941. She succeeded McLenaghen as director of the Home Economics Branch in 1946. By that time, home economics was being taught to nearly 18,000 students in over 100 public schools.[3]

The B.C. Archives and Records Service also holds non-governmental records relating to this subject. Of particular interest is the collection of oral history interviews recorded for the research project "Behind the Kitchen Door." This collection is described in the sound recordings section of Appendix D.

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[3] On the development of home economics courses in B.C. see *Home Economics' Heritage from the Past* (Vancouver: BCTF, 1971). In addition to the annual reports of the Public Schools, researchers should consult contemporary curriculum guides for details of the home economics syllabus.

*Domestic science equipment for rural school work, 1916.* BCARS G-0003

**GR 1030** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1981, 7.3 m. Finding aid: file list.

This rich and diverse collection includes historical notes on the development of domestic science and the Home Economics Branch, correspondence of branch directors, lists of home economics teachers (1927-1979), statistical reports, curriculum files, departmental bulletins, and records of professional associations (including correspondence and minutes of the Canadian Home Economics Association, 1938-1980).

Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no 198112-005). Most of the photographs date from the 1960s, although two b&w photographs of Mrs. Elizabeth Berry Lightfoot (Supervisor of Home Economics, Vancouver) are included.

**GR 2562** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Photocopy, 1941, 8 pp.

"Home Economics in British Columbia." Typescript of an article by Home Economics Branch director Jessie L. McLenaghen, providing a brief survey of the development of home economics courses in B.C. schools from 1895 to 1941. The article was intended for publication in The School magazine.

**GR 2563** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Originals, ca. 1942, 47 pp.

"The Introduction and Progress of Home Economics in British Columbia," 1893-1941. Typescript of a history prepared by Elizabeth Berry Lightfoot (Supervisor of Home Economics, Vancouver) and Margaret Maynard (home economics instructor, Vancouver Normal School). A copy of this detailed survey will also be found in GR 1030 (Box 1, file 15).

### *Photographs*

**198206-022** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Home Economics Branch.**

One file folder containing b&w photographs of Jessie L. McLenaghen (Director of Home Economics, 1926-1946) and Bertha Rogers (Director of Home Economics, 1946-1959). Also includes correspondence and notes concerning the careers of McLenaghen and Rogers, plus a list of Home Economics Branch personnel, 1926-1981. Associated government records: GR 1030.

## Recreation and Physical Education

The Recreation and Physical Education Branch of the Department of Education was established in November 1934, under the direction of Ian Eisenhardt, formerly Supervisor of Playgrounds for the Vancouver Parks Board. Eisenhardt was principally responsible for administering the Provincial Recreation Program, a community-oriented scheme popularly known as "Pro-Rec." This innovative program was conceived by the Minister of Education, Dr. G.M. Weir, in order to provide healthy recreational activities and to combat the "demoralizing influence of enforced idleness" among unemployed youths.[1]

At first, Pro-Rec activities were limited to youths between the ages of 16 and 21 years but by 1936 the program was available to all residents of the province. Typically, the programme involved calisthenics, team sports, track and field events, dancing, and fitness programmes. Pro-Rec also sponsored swimming galas and organized mass gymnastic displays. The Recreation and Physical Education Branch provided instructors for the various Pro-Rec activities, along with basic gymnastic apparatus and athletic equipment. In turn, local communities were expected to provide a facility that could serve as a recreation centre. A church hall or a school auditorium served as the local Pro-Rec Centre in many communities.

The first public recreation scheme of its kind in the British Commonwealth, Pro-Rec was an unqualified success. The number of Pro-Rec centres increased from 19 in 1934 to 174 in 1939, while enrolment increased tenfold (from 2,700 to almost 27,000) during the same period. The Pro-Rec budget also increased substantially during these years, rising from $16,000 to nearly $43,000 at the beginning of the war. Some of these costs were met by the federal government under the terms of the *Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act* (1937) which established the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, to fund projects "designed to provide physical training and health education for unemployed young people." Ottawa subsequently contributed to B.C.'s Pro-Rec program through the *Youth Training Act* (1939), the *Vocational Training Co-ordination Act* (1941) and the *National Physical Fitness Act* (1943).

In addition to conducting community-based athletic programs, the Recreation and Physical Education Branch published a monthly magazine (*The Gymnast*) and produced a series of radio broadcasts entitled "Gym of the Air." Pro-Rec officials were active in promoting the youth hostel movement and — during the Second World War — in organizing patriotic activities and displays. Pro-Rec was also associated with a number of programs designed to combat juvenile delinquency.

British Columbia's Pro-Rec program served as a model for recreation schemes in other provinces. Pro-Rec also influenced recreation programs sponsored by the federal government; indeed, Eisenhardt's work was so highly regarded that he was appointed the first National Director of Physical Fitness in 1943. When Eisenhardt left for Ottawa, Jerry Mathisen, Pro-Rec's Chief Instructor for Men, was appointed director of the Recreation and Physical Education Branch. With Hilda Keatley, Provincial Supervisor for Women, Mathisen organized Pro-Rec's spectacular mass gymnastic displays. Some of these displays involved as many as 2,000 participants and drew close to 10,000 spectators. Mathisen left the branch in 1946 and was replaced by Ernest Lee, formerly physical education instructor at the Vancouver Normal School. He directed the branch until 1953 when long-time Pro-Rec instructor R.J. "Bus" Phillips was appointed Acting Director.

The Recreation and Physical Education branch was dissolved later that year; Pro-Rec was discontinued at the same time, although some of its programs were carried on by the newly-established Community Programs Branch. The new branch employed regional consultants to provide community groups with advice, information, and instruction in a wide range of recreation activities. The branch also provided grants-in-aid to local recreation commissions and school districts for the purpose of developing

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[1] Order-in-Council no. 1346/34, 1934.

*School at Cheam View, 1945.* BCARS I-0535 courses in recreation activities. Lawrence J. (Lawrie) Wallace was the first director of the Community Programs Branch.[2]

The B.C. Archives and Records Service may also hold non-governmental records relating to this subject. This material (which could include manuscripts, photographs, sound recordings or motion pictures) is discussed in Appendix D of the guide.

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[2] A comprehensive study of Pro-Rec will be found in Phyllis Barbara Shrodt's Ph.D. thesis, "History of Pro-Rec: The British Columbia Provincial Recreation Program, 1934-1953" (University of Alberta, 1979), Add.MSS. 1941. Many of the official records of the branch were lost in a fire which destroyed Pro-Rec's Vancouver office in 1945. Those records which have survived are catalogued as GR 459, described below.

*Victoria High School girl's field hockey team road trip, ca. 1901.* BCARS B-3482

**GR 459 British Columbia. Recreation and Physical Education Branch.**

Originals, 1935-1953, 1.4 m.

Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit consists of director's correspondence (1935-1940), personnel records, financial statements, Pro-Rec circulars (1946-1953) and attendance registers for Pro-Rec Centres. Also included are copies of *The Gymnast* and correspondence regarding Pro-Rec radio broadcasts and mass gymnastic displays. As well, this unit includes correspondence and questionnaires concerning the recreational needs of communities throughout the province (1937-1940). The questionnaires are filed alphabetically by community name.

**GR 451 British Columbia. Department of Education.**

Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.

Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit originally formed part of the Department of Education's Central [file] Registry. Box 25, files 5-10, contains correspondence and reports relating to the Recreation and Physical Education Branch and to Pro-Rec activities.

**GR 466 British Columbia. Department of Education. Physical Education and Recreation Branch.**

Originals, 1946, 1 cm.

Minutes of meeting held in Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1946, to discuss reorganization of physical and recreational education.

### *Photographs*

**198203-012 British Columbia. Recreation and Physical Education Branch.**

ca. 1934-1938

Contains one album with "Recreational & Physical Education" inscribed on the cover, containing photographs of Physical Education Displays put on by B.C. schools at locations such as the Seaforth Armoury in Vancouver. Most of these show gymnastic displays, although there are some photographs of swimming, folkdancing, and cross-country events. Also includes photographs of the Summer School of Physical and Recreational Education (Vancouver) and photographs of athletes trained at provincial recreation centres. Some of the photographs have notes written on the reverse, while others have notes attached.

### *Moving Image Records*

**F1989:4/1-4 British Columbia. Recreation and Physical Education Branch.**

4 reels: si., col./b&w ; 16 mm. 1945-1951

This collection consists of four films: "The Pro-Rec Annual Display, May 4th 1945." Shot at Brockton Point, Stanley Park, Vancouver, the film shows a display of Pro-Rec activities (including dancing, massed calisthenics, and gymnastics) performed by women under the direction of Hilda Keatley.

**[Brockton Point fundamentals, 1946.]**

Similar to previous item.

**[Women's Summer School, 1950.]**

A b&w film of Pro-Rec instructors doing calisthenics and gymnastics, and playing table tennis and badminton. [Pro-Rec women's display work, Maple Grove Park, 1951.] Shows dancing, calisthenics, gymnastics, and other Pro-Rec activities.

Videotape copies of these films are accessioned as V1989:30/1.1-1.3 (items 1-4 each).

## Strathcona Trust

Between 1946 and 1953, the Recreation and Physical Education Branch was directly involved with physical education programs in the public schools. During those years, the branch director, Ernest Lee, held the additional title of Provincial Supervisor of Physical Education. As indicated previously, however, the branch was primarily concerned with community-based Pro-Rec programmes, rather than with school-oriented physical education courses. For much of the period under consideration here, physical training in the public schools was promoted by a privately-endowed, semi-autonomous agency, the Strathcona Trust.

The trust was established by Lord Strathcona in 1909-1910 with an endowment of $500,000. Lord Strathcona, who was Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain at the time, was impressed with the *Syllabus of Physical Training* that had recently been introduced in British elementary schools. In order to develop a similar regimen in the schools of the Dominion, Lord Strathcona established a trust fund which he turned over to the federal government. According to the terms of the trust, the fund was to be used not only to promote physical training but also to encourage the formation of military cadet corps within the public schools. Provincial governments which accepted the terms of the trust were provided with annual grants apportioned according to the province's school-age population. The funds were administered by local committees established by provincial education departments. According to regulations prescribed by Ottawa, 35 percent of a province's Strathcona Trust grant was to go to cadet training, 15 percent to rifle shooting, and 50 percent to physical training.

British Columbia embraced the Strathcona Trust in 1910 and in 1912 physical education became a compulsory subject in the public schools. In city and municipal school districts, calisthenics and other drills were conducted by non-commissioned officers from the Militia Department. The military also loaned instructors to the normal schools where teachers were taught physical training according to methods laid out in the Strathcona Trust's *Syllabus of Physical Exercise for Schools*.[1] David Wilson, director of the Free Text-Book Branch, served as Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Local Committee, Strathcona Trust, from 1911 until his retirement in 1920. He was succeeded by the Registrar of the Education Department, J.L. Watson, who acted as secretary-treasurer of the Local Committee until his death in 1943. Watson was replaced on the committee by departmental registrars T.W. Hall (1943-46) and T.F. Robson (1946-1953).

By Robson's time very few public schools supported cadet corps and in some respects the Strathcona Trust had become an anachronism. Beginning in the 1920s, the militaristic and formal approach to physical training was increasingly criticized; by the 1930s, most progressive school districts were developing athletic programs, rather than physical drills. Thus, "physical training," as represented by the Strathcona Trust, gave way to "physical education" in public schools. After the Second World War, the syllabus of physical education was revised further, emphasizing the value of personal health, physical fitness, co-operation and sportsmanship.[2] Strathcona Trust funds were subsequently used to provide scholarships for students enrolled in university physical education programs and to assist inter-school sports competitions.

The first published report of the Strathcona Trust appeared in the 40th annual report of the Public Schools (1910-11); the last appeared in the 81st annual report (1951-52). Aside from these reports, relatively few records of the trust survive. Accordingly, researchers wishing to document Strathcona Trust activities in British Columbia and the development of physical education in the public schools will have to search the administrative records described on pages 27–30 of this guide for relevant documents. A number of units — notably GR 450, GR 541, and GR 1330 — contain scattered references to the trust. Researchers should also consult the *Manual of School Law* (1912 onward) and the curriculum guides published by the Department of Education for details on physical education courses.

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[1] A copy of the Strathcona Trust's *Syllabus of Physical Exercises for Schools* (revised ed., 1919) is held by the Legislative Library.

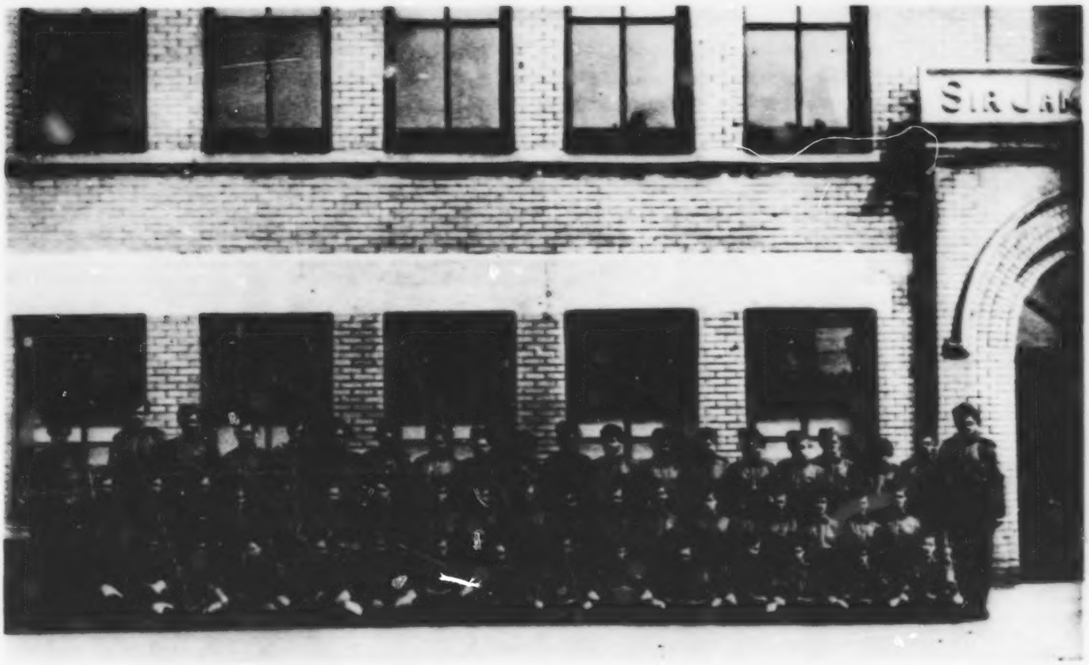
[2] For an overview of the subject, see Frank Cosentino and Maxwell L. Howell, *A History of Physical Education in Canada* (Toronto: General Publishing, 1971). A more detailed survey will be found in Edmund Arthur Hunt, "A History of Physical Education in the Public Schools of British Columbia from 1918 to 1967" (M.A. thesis, University of Washington, 1967). A copy of the thesis is available from UBC.

**GR 113** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Orders-In-Council.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1872-1979, 16 mm., 250 reels [B6398-B6647].
Finding aid: reel list.

Members of the British Columbia Local Committee of the Strathcona Trust were appointed by Cabinet. Appointments were made by Order-in-Council. Indexes to Orders-in-Council are catalogued as GR 1512.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

Central [file] Registry of the Department of Education dealing with a wide range of school programmes. Vol. 19, file 10, entitled "District Officer Commanding, Dept. of National Defence," concerns the certification of physical education instructors and the administration of the Strathcona Trust.



*Sir James Douglas School Victoria cadet corps, 191–.* BCARS G-6089 (detail)

## School and Community Drama

School and Community Drama was established as a subsection of the Adult Education Division of the Department of Education in April 1936. The branch assisted with local drama festivals and provided scripts and basic stage equipment for use in schools. However, the objectives of the branch were not simply to promote drama at the school and community level. Like Pro-Rec, it was intended as a means of alleviating the demoralizing effects of the Depression by providing healthy recreational activities, by fostering a spirit of co-operation, and generally by encouraging what contemporaries called "mental hygiene".

The officer responsible for School and Community Drama was Llewelyn Bullock-Webster. Prior to joining the government, he had produced a number of his own plays and established a private acting academy, the B.C. Dramatic School. The Minister of Education, Dr. G.M. Weir, appointed him Organizer of School and Community Drama in 1936. Bullock-Webster travelled extensively, organizing regional drama festivals, assisting little theatre groups, and promoting extra-mural drama programmes in the public schools, until he was superannuated in 1946.[1]

Bullock-Webster was succeeded by H.S. "Bunny" Hurn, a Victoria school principal who had founded the highly-acclaimed Greater Victoria Schools Drama Festival in 1940. Under Hurn's direction, the branch provided assistance to over 200 amateur drama clubs (many in rural areas) and sponsored nearly three dozen school and community drama festivals each year. The branch was involved with the Dominion Drama Festival, and was instrumental in the introduction of drama as an elective course in high schools. A quarterly magazine, *The Script*, was also issued by the branch.

In 1954 "Bunny" Hurn was appointed to the schools inspectorate. At the same time, the School and Community Drama Branch was dissolved and its programmes transferred to the recently-established Community Programmes Branch. Anne Adamson, who had worked in the Office of School and Community Drama for many years, was retained as Drama Advisor. She was responsible to the Community Programmes Branch director, Lawrence J. (Lawrie) Wallace.

The B.C. Archives and Records Service may also hold non-governmental records relating to this subject which are described in Appendix D.

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[1] Bullock-Webster's personal papers were acquired by the archives in 1978 and are catalogued as Add.MSS. 964 (see Appendix D). The collection includes clipping books, correspondence, and other records relating to school and community drama.

**GR 5** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**
Originals, 1940, 7 cm.

Series of radio talks on community drama delivered by Llewelyn Bullock-Webster, Organizer of School and Community Drama. Also includes student essays regarding school drama, student-written radio plays, and lecture by Bullock-Webster to University of British Columbia Summer School of Theatre, 1940.

**GR 115** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Community Programmes Branch.**
Originals, 1932-1955, 15 cm.

Records relating to School and Community Drama. Includes copies of theatre programmes from communities throughout the province (1933-1939); correspondence regarding the Fifth Annual B.C. Drama Finals in Vernon, B.C. (1957); and a British Columbia Drama Association, Inc., cashbook, 1932-1955.

**GR 174** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**

Originals, 1924, 1 cm.

Annotated script of play, "The Curse of Chirra-Poonge," by Llewelyn Bullock-Webster, Organizer of School and Community Drama (1936-1946). Bullock-Webster wrote the play (under the pseudonym Chareh Sultan el Osman) when he was conducting the B.C. Dramatic School. The set for the July 1924 production was designed by the distinguished architect, Samuel MacLure. For reviews and press notices, see Bullock-Webster's papers, Add.MSS. 964, Box 22.

**GR 460** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**

Originals, 1940-1948, 13 cm.

Finding aid: file list.

Minute books of the School Dramatics Advisory Committee (1940-1946); the School Drama Festivals Vancouver and Victoria Committees (1940-1943, 1943-1948); and the Smaller School Drama Festivals Committee (1944-1945).

*Victoria High School drama class, 1912.* **BCARS G-3730**

## Correspondence Education

Elementary courses by correspondence were first offered by the Education Department in 1919 when John Kyle, Organizer of the Technical Education Branch, provided notes and textbooks to 86 children living in isolated parts of the province. Thirteen of the children lived in lighthouses, and Kyle afterwards noted that "this unique educational step has been the means of bringing a note of pleasure and profit into their otherwise lonely lives."[1] British Columbia was the first province in Canada to offer such courses.

The popularity of the courses prompted the Education Department to establish its "Elementary Correspondence School." During its first decade, the school was the responsibility of the Technical Education Branch. After 1929, following an amendment of the *Public School Act*, it became a separate branch of the department. By that time, the Elementary Correspondence School Branch was providing courses to over 600 pupils.

James Hargreaves was Officer-in-Charge (i.e., director) of the branch from 1919 to 1933. Hargreaves had previously been instructor of the coal mining Correspondence courses established by the department, in conjunction with the Department of Mines, in 1917. He was succeeded by Isabel Bescoby (1934-1937), Anna B. Miller (1937-1950) [Anna B. Walsh, 1951], and Major A.H. Plows (1952-1968).

Initially, the Elementary Correspondence School catered only to children in isolated areas — those living more than three miles beyond an established school district. Later, its programmes broadened to include disabled children who were unable to attend regular schools, under-educated adults, and new immigrants who wished to learn English. During the Depression, the branch provided courses to unemployed men in the government relief camps, and during the Second World War it provided education to Japanese children who had been interned by the British Columbia Security Commission. In 1941, a regional office was opened in Pouce Coupe for elementary correspondence students in the Peace River region.

High school correspondence courses commenced in 1929. Again, British Columbia was the first province to provide such instruction. In addition to providing high school courses to students in remote areas, the High School Correspondence Branch provided supplementary material to students attending small high schools that offered only a limited range of programmes. The branch also offered technical and vocational courses. J.W. Gibson, formerly director of Elementary Agricultural Education, was the first Officer-in-Charge of the branch, a position he held until his retirement in 1941.[2] Gibson was succeeded by Dr. Edith E. Lucas (1941-1963) and J.R. Hind (1963-1968).

The B.C. Archives and Records Service may also hold non-governmental records relating to this subject which are described in Appendix D.

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[1] *Annual Report of the Public Schools* (1918-19), p. 81.

[2] For details of Gibson's tenure, see Belle C. Gibson, *Teacher-Builder: The Life and Work of J.W. Gibson* [privately printed] (Victoria, 1961), pp. 101-109.

*Elementary student of the Provincial Correspondence School, 1949.* BCARS I-0436 (detail)

**GR 396** **British Columbia. Correspondence Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1967, 11 cm.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Director's records maintained because of their historical interest. Includes copies of correspondence which led to the establishment of the Elementary Correspondence School, 1919, and files of the first three elementary correspondence pupils. Also includes correspondence and reports of Isabel Bescoby (Director, 1934-1937) and cartoon drawings of a 1967 office Christmas party.

A photograph album received with this collection, containing snapshots of Grade 6 pupils, ca. 1937-1960, was transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 199001-011).

**GR 470** **British Columbia. Elementary Correspondence Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1969, 3.5 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; nominal list.

Directors' correspondence and reports, lesson packages, school magazines, and records regarding programmes for unemployed men in Relief Camps and for pupils in Japanese internment camps. Also includes a representative sample of student files for the years 1919-1930.

Related records have been microfilmed and are held by the Correspondence and Distance Learning Branch. See finding aid for details.

**GR 1219** **British Columbia. Department of Education. High School Correspondence Branch.**
Original, 1942-1951, 52 cm.

Files relating to courses taken by interned Japanese students, 1942-1946, and to English language courses for Displaced Persons, 1949-1951.

**GR 1314** **British Columbia. Correspondence Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1939-1983, 35 mm., 2 reels [B2518-B2519].

Course calendars, containing general information and descriptions of correspondence courses offered, 1939-1983.

**GR 1316** **British Columbia. Correspondence Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1946-1980, 16 mm., 54 reels [B4644-B4697].
Finding aid: reel list.

Curriculum guides, course outlines, instruction books, and examination papers for courses offered, 1946-1980.

**GR 1362** **British Columbia. Forest Service.**
Originals, 1936-1964, 12cm.

Materials for a high school vocational correspondence course in forestry designed in cooperation with the Dept. of Education.

*See also:*

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

Correspondence inward, principally to the office of the Deputy Minister (Superintendent of Education), 1939. Box 18 contains three files of memoranda and reports on Correspondence Education.

## School Broadcasts

Although educational radio programs had been broadcast in Vancouver as early as 1927, regularly-scheduled school broadcasts did not begin in British Columbia until 1936, when the Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association aired a series of six programs on music appreciation on radio station CKOV in Kelowna. Following the success of the series, the Minister of Education, Dr. G.M. Weir, established a committee to investigate the potential of radio broadcasts as a teaching aid. The committee included Harry Charlesworth of the B.C. Teachers' Federation, Isabel Bescoby, Director of the Elementary Correspondence Branch, and Ira Dilworth, manager of radio station CBR Vancouver and regional representative of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A.R. Lord, principal of the Vancouver Normal School, served as committee secretary and became a driving force in the development of school broadcasts in B.C.

In 1938, the Department of Education provided a $500 grant to assist in the production of three series of broadcasts — "Musical Pathways," "Elementary Science," and "Social Studies." The first program was broadcast over the CBC network on 21 March 1938. New programs were subsequently developed with funds provided by the Education Department and the Carnegie New York Trust. By 1939, the "British Columbia Radio School" was well-established.

In January 1940 the "Radio School" was added to the Education Department when Kenneth Caple was appointed Director of School Broadcasts. Caple, who had been president of the Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association when the Kelowna radio broadcasts were made four years earlier, made an extensive study of school broadcasting in the United States and initiated several important changes in programming. Under his direction, program guides and manuals were provided to teachers throughout the province, and new subject areas — language, health, and art — were added to the existing series of broadcasts. The number of radio stations carrying the broadcasts also increased and by 1942 students in over 500 schools were receiving educational programs.

In 1944, Caple was succeeded as director of School Broadcasts by Kelowna teacher Philip J. Kitley. Under Kitley the range of programming expanded again to encompass subjects suitable for Grades 1 to 12. By 1947, over 1,000 schools in British Columbia were participating in the programme.[1]

Regrettably, the B.C. Archives and Records Service holds relatively few textual records pertaining to school broadcasts and those few records which do survive deal only with the year 1939. However, the archives does hold an extensive collection of sound recordings of school radio broadcasts as well as two oral history interviews with Kenneth Caple. The latter interviews are described in Appendix D.

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[1] For details on the development of school broadcasts in British Columbia see Richard S. Lambert, *School Broadcasting in Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963), pp. 34-49.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

This unit originally formed part of the Dept. of Education's Central Registry. Box 24, files 1-7, entitled "Provincial Normal School, Vancouver," includes correspondence relating to school radio broadcasts. The correspondence is from Principal A.R. Lord, who was secretary of the Education Department's School Broadcasts Committee.

### *Sound Recordings*

**Audio tapes 4022:1-ca.2600** **British Columbia. Division of School Radio Broadcasts.**
1940, 1950-1980

Consists of approximately 3100 audio tape-recordings of the British Columbia School Broadcasts, including an estimated 500 duplicates. The programs were broadcast to British Columbia schools over the Pacific network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation between November 14, 1950 and May 29, 1980. There is a single recording from 1940. The collection is arranged chronologically by date of broadcast.

[See tape file 4022 in the Sound and Moving Image Unit for a comprehensive chronological inventory of the school broadcasts held by the archives. A second inventory, arranged by series title, is available in the Reference Room.]

**Sound discs SD11:1-84** **British Columbia. Division of discs School Radio Broadcasts.**
1941-1956

Consists of 84 16-inch audio transcription discs of B.C. school broadcasts, broadcast over the Pacific network of the CBC between March 12, 1941 and November 13, 1956. The collection is arranged chronologically by date of broadcast. Some of the discs have been dubbed to audio tape for preservation and reference.

*Schools Radio Broadcast program, primary music.* BCARS I-0070 (detail)

## School for the Deaf and the Blind

The first school for visually and hearing impaired children in B.C. was the privately-run "School for Deaf-Mutes and the Blind" which opened in Victoria in September 1888. The school closed a year later after the founder, John Ashcroft, failed to secure a grant-in-aid from the provincial government. The government also declined to fund a second school which opened in Victoria in 1900 despite representations made by Victoria City Council and the B.C. Benevolent Society. Beginning in 1901, however, the government did provide grants for B.C. children attending approved schools for the deaf and the blind outside the province.[1]

In 1915 the Vancouver Board of School Trustees established a class for deaf children at Mount Pleasant School. As enrolment increased, new classes were established, and in 1920 these were taken over by the Department of Education. The Provincial Oral School, as the classes were collectively known, operated in several locations before moving in 1922 to a permanent Vancouver site near Jericho Beach. In 1922 the Department of Education also assumed responsibility for classes for blind children which had been established in Vancouver seven years earlier. The classes were transferred to the Jericho Beach site in September 1922, and thereafter the facility was known as the British Columbia School for the Deaf and the Blind. It was renamed Jericho Hill School in 1955.

Samuel H. Lawrence, who had been in charge of the Provincial Oral School, was principal of the School for the Deaf and the Blind from 1922 to 1934. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, who held the post of Superintendent-Principal until his retirement in 1967.[2]

The B.C. Archives and Records Service may also hold non-governmental records relating to this subject which are described in Appendix D.

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[1] For correspondence relating to Ashcroft's school see GR 526 (B.C. Provincial Secretary) Box 33, file 3 (Ashcroft to John Robson, 13 July 1888) and Box 34, file 5 (Ashcroft to Robson, 15 January 1889). For information on the second school in Victoria see GR 441 (B.C. Premier), Box 15, file 1 (petition, 4 February 1900 and W.H. Mason to Joseph Martin, 6 March 1900).

[2] For details on the development of the school see C.E. MacDonald, *Moments...In the History of Jericho Hill School 1915-1967* (Vancouver: Jericho Hill School, 1969).

**GR 885** **British Columbia. School for the Deaf and the Blind.**
Originals, 1918-1920, 1949-1967, 39 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Correspondence, minutes, reports, memoranda, etc., relating to the operation of Jericho Hill School. Most of the records date from the 1950s. However, a staff attendance register for the period 1918-1920 is included, along with a copy of C.E. MacDonald's *Moments...In the History of Jericho Hill School* (1969).

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit originally formed part of the Department of Education's Central [file] Registry. Volume 26, files 8-11, includes correspondence relating to staff appointments at the School for the Deaf and the Blind, as well as copies of the school magazine, *The Totem Pole*.

*Learning sounds through recordings, Jericho Hill School, 1948.* PEMC-45521

## Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children

The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Commission was established in March 1930 by the *Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act* [20 Geo. 5, c.15] to provide financial assistance to veterans' children wishing to attend high school. The act established an administrative commission which was chaired by the Deputy Minister of Education. The appointed members of the commission represented ex-service organizations.

The act provided for grants of up to $250. To qualify, applicants had to be under the age of 16 upon entering Grade 9 and had to have attained high school entrance standing. An applicant's parents had to be in need of financial assistance and the applicant's father had to have been a resident of British Columbia immediately prior to enlisting in the armed forces. Applicants were also required to be of good moral character. Initially, only children of First World War veterans were eligible for grants, but in March 1945 the act was amended to include children of Second World War veterans.

The commission, which convened several times a year to consider applications, operated until 1972. Its enabling statute was repealed the following year.

**GR 1730** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**

Originals, 1936-1939, 1 m.

Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit consists of applications received by the commission between 1936 and 1939. The application forms show applicant's name, address, date and place of birth; name and place of birth of applicant's parents; regimental number, unit, place and date of enlistment of applicant's father; total monthly income of applicant's family, and number of people dependent upon that income. The applications also include supporting documents on applicants' educational standing, character, and health.

*Note*: Because of the personal information contained in the files, these records are restricted. Researchers should consult the B.C. Archives and Records Service, Reference Unit.

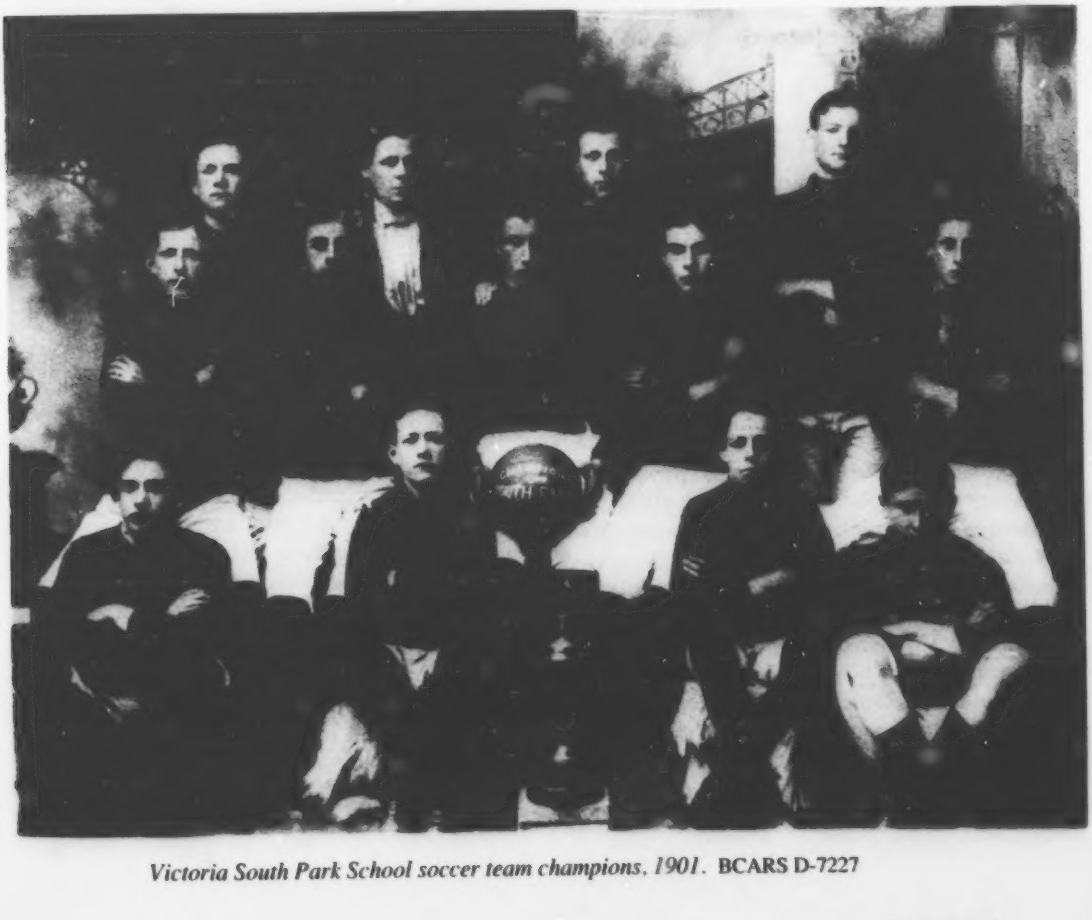
*Typing Class, 191-.* BCARS D-8004 (detail)

# Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry

Royal commissions and commissions of inquiry are investigations carried out by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor or an act of the Legislature. Normally, commissioners are appointed by an Order-in-Council and are given specific terms of reference. After holding meetings, hearing witnesses, and considering written briefs, submissions and other evidence, the commissioners usually submit a formal report summarizing the findings of the commission and, when appropriate, suggesting courses of action for the government to follow. Copies or summaries of commission reports are usually published, although many early reports were simply laid before the Legislature and then filed with the Provincial Secretary's Department.

Royal commissions and commissions of inquiry often contain information which is not readily available elsewhere. Briefs, exhibits, transcripts and other documents collected during the course of an inquiry often contain details which are absent from published reports.

The commissions of inquiry described below were undertaken prior to 1946 and relate to schools, teachers, school boards, and the public education system in general. Summaries of the inquiries are taken from Marjorie C. Holmes, *Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry under the "Public Inquiries Act" in British Columbia, 1872-1942: A Checklist* (Victoria: King's Printer, 1945) and Judith Antonik Bennett, *Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act in British Columbia, 1943-1980: A Checklist* (Victoria: Legislative Library, 1982).



*Victoria South Park School soccer team champions, 1901.* BCARS D-7227

**GR 741** **British Columbia. Commission on South Park School Drawing Books.**
Originals, 1905-06, 2 cm.

Commissioner: Peter S. Lampman. Appointed 29 November 1905; report dated 23 February 1906. "The commissioner investigated matters pertaining to the action of the Board of Examiners, the Department of Education, and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, principal of South Park School, Victoria, in connection with drawing books submitted by pupils of the school at the high school entrance examinations held in June, 1905. Exercises in the drawing books completed during the term had been submitted for examination. David Blair, examiner in drawing, called the attention of the Education Department to the fact that ... lines which should have been 'freehand' had been ruled, and that measurements contrary to the regulations had been made... The commissioner carefully scrutinized drawing books submitted for examination in June, 1905, and questioned each pupil. Evidence of 'ruling' was found in twenty-nine books, each of which had been certified by Miss Cameron. The commissioner found that the action of the Department of Education was fully justified, and as a result of the findings Miss Cameron's teaching certificate was suspended for a period of three years." (Holmes, pp. 25-26.)

GR 741 consists of a typescript copy of Judge Lampman's 33-page report. Regrettably, the exhibits submitted to the Commissioner — notably the pupils' drawing books — are not extant.

**GR 789** **British Columbia. Commission on Nelson School Board.**
Originals, 1913, 10 cm.

Commissioner: Peter S. Lampman. Appointed 20 February 1913; report dated 12 March 1913. "The commissioner was appointed to inquire into affairs of the board of school trustees ... of the city of Nelson, and also to investigate complaints made by members of the staff of the Nelson public school regarding the actions of Robert Thompson, principal of the school. Financial transactions of the board were criticized, and the commissioner found that the board had paid for materials not received. In the second matter, the principal, Robert Thompson, was found by the commissioner to be at fault, in that he was unable to control his temper. The school board had previously held an inquiry, as nine teachers had resigned and affairs were very unsatisfactory at the school. The board passed a resolution of dismissal. Owing to local politics and the election of a new school board, Robert Thompson had been reinstated. Judge Lampman thought that the board had made a great mistake in the reappointment..." (Holmes, pp. 35-36.)

This unit includes correspondence, minutes of proceedings, and two typescript copies of the Commissioner's 14-page report. Holmes' (p. 36) states: "The evidence and exhibits [for this Commission of Inquiry] are filed in the Department of Education, Victoria." These records have not been located by the archives and are unknown to the Ministry of Education; possibly they were destroyed.

**GR 795** **British Columbia. Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of Present and Past Boards of the School Trustees of the City of Vancouver.**
Originals, 1913-14, 15 cm.

Commissioner: H.O. Alexander. Appointed 10 February 1913; report undated [completed May 1914]. "The commissioner inquired into contracts for school buildings and their construction, which he found to be faulty. The financial affairs of the school board were in a state of chaos, and the accounting system so lax that funds had been overdrawn approximately $50,000 without the board being aware of the state of affairs. Two trustees were found to have acted improperly in borrowing money from the contractors. Nothing was found by the commissioner against the personal characters of the trustees, but his report uncovered many instances of petty incompetence and ignorance on the part of the school board. In calling attention to these facts, the commissioner advocated that some system of auditing be adopted by the Department of Education, and that a standard set of books be instituted for the use of school boards throughout the Province." (Holmes, p. 77.)

GR 795 consists of correspondence, transcripts of proceedings, and exhibits (including a signed confession of a clerk who falsified school board financial records). Commissioner Alexander's 15-page report is also included.

**GR 914** **British Columbia. Commission on Mount View High School.**
Originals, 1943, 20 cm.

Commissioner: John Owen Wilson. Appointed by Order-in-Council no. 961, 8 July 1943; report dated 4 September 1943. "An inquiry was called 'into the administration of Mount View High School, Saanich, and in particular into the methods of discipline and alleged excessive corporal punishment administered by the Principal or by any other teacher.' [Order-in-Council no. 961/43.] Commissioner Wilson found the corporal punishment administered was excessive and recommended that the Principal [Dr. J.M. Thomas] be relieved of his position. He regretted this decision as general conditions beyond the Principal's control were also factors contributing to the incident." (Bennett, pp. 1-2.)

GR 914 consists of a typed copy of Wilson's 29-page report, vouchers, correspondence, transcripts of proceedings, exhibits, and an index of witnesses. Also includes copy of "Report on the Dispute among members of the Board of School Trustees of Saanich over alleged conditions at Mt. View High School" by John Gough, Municipal Inspector of Schools, Saanich (14 May 1943).

**GR 916** **British Columbia. Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance.**
Originals, 1944-46, 20 cm.

Commissioner: Maxwell A. Cameron. Appointed by Order-in-Council no. 1833, 27 November 1944; report tabled 25 February 1946. "The Commission was appointed 'to inquire into the existing distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Provincial Government and the school districts' and to appraise the present fiscal position of the School districts...' [Order-in-Council no. 1833/43.] It recommended that the administration of education through local school boards be retained; that the Province implement a grant system requiring equal tax rates on all property; and that adequate school districts be created in areas where none currently existed." (Bennett, pp. 3-4.) Cameron's report was printed in 1945 and the recommendations were implemented through the *Public Schools Act Amendment Act* of 1946.

GR 916 includes the bound original typescript of Cameron's 224-page report (with a fold-out map showing proposed school districts) and a copy of the published report. This unit also includes correspondence and copies of briefs presented to the commission.

# Appendix A

## Consolidated List of Government Records

### *Textual Records*

**C/AA 30.1J** **Vancouver Island. Colonial Secretary.**
Originals, 1859-1866, 70 cm.

Correspondence outward, 1859-1866. The date-range of the letterbooks is given on the cards in the "Old Manuscripts" catalogue. Contemporary indexes are also described here.

**C/AB 30.1J 11-11A** **British Columbia. Colonial Secretary.**
Originals, 1871-1872, 20 cm.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1871-1872. For descriptive notes and indexes, see "Old Manuscripts" catalogue.

**C/AB 30.1J** **British Columbia. Colonial Secretary.**
Originals, 1859-1870, 90 cm.;
microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 2 reels
(B2651-B2652).

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1859-1870. The date-range of the various letterbooks appears on the catalogue cards in the "Old Manuscripts" catalogue. Indexes to correspondence outward are also catalogued here.

**GR 5** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**
Originals, 1940, 7 cm.

Series of radio talks on community drama delivered by Llewelyn Bullock-Webster, Organizer of School and Community Drama. Also includes student essays regarding school drama, student-written radio plays, and lecture by Bullock-Webster to University of British Columbia Summer School of Theatre, 1940.

**GR 54** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1893-1926, 7.6 m.

This collection includes contracts, specifications, and plans for over 150 public schools. Most of the schools documented herein were constructed or altered between 1900 and the early 1920s.

**GR 70** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1872-1924, 25 cm.

This collection of building plans and drawings includes specifications for several schools, notably Victoria High School (1882), Vancouver Public School (1888, 1890), New Westminster Public School (1888), Sapperton (1890), Port Haney High School (1922), Point Grey High School (1924), Nelson (1892), Steveston (1897), and Fernie High School (n.d.).

**GR 71** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1924-1954, 13.3 m.

Contract sets for diverse public works. Includes building specifications for several schools erected in the 1920s and 1930s, notably Sooke (1925), Fort Fraser, Field, Tsolum, Qualicum, Michel, Upper Sumas and North Saanich High School (1926), Jericho Hill School for the Deaf and the Blind, Courtenay High School, Smithers High School (1927), University Heights, Lytton, Bella Coola, and Oliver (1928), Port Alberni High School, Williams Lake, Hilliers, Boston Bar, and Comox High School (1929), Edgewater, Bowser, Houston, Rutland, Smithers and Glenora (1930), Benvoulin (1931), and Creston (1935).

**GR 80** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1872-1896, 1.4 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Contracts, specifications, plans and correspondence regarding the construction and repair of public buildings. Includes over 300 files on schools, ranging from the Cache Creek Boarding School (1873) to Trail School (1896). This collection is the most important source on school buildings in the nineteenth century and may be used in conjunction with GR 54.

**GR 87** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1862-1909, 4 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Contracts, specifications, correspondence and reports pertaining to the construction and maintenance of diverse public works projects.

Includes files on Victoria Public School (1880), and on schools at Chemainus (1883), Priest's Valley (1884), Kensington Prairie (1887), and Donald (1888).

**GR 113 British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Orders-In-Council.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 250 reels, 1872-1979 [B6398-B6647].
Finding aid: reel list.

Includes Orders-in-Council relative to the Department of Education and the administration of the public schools.

**GR 115 British Columbia. Department of Education. Community Programmes Branch.**
Originals, 1932-1955, 15 cm.

Records relating to School and Community Drama. Includes copies of theatre programmes from communities throughout the province (1933-1939); correspondence regarding the Fifth Annual B.C. Drama Finals in Vernon, B.C. (1957); and a British Columbia Drama Association, Inc. cashbook, 1932-1955.

**GR 122 British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 61 reels, 1918-1957 [B6648-B6708].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

School Inspectors' Reports. These reports contain evaluations of individual teachers and assessments of educational programmes in all types of schools throughout the province. Typically, the reports describe teachers' qualifications and length of service, teaching methods and class-room discipline, students' progress, and the availability and condition of teaching equipment. For the years 1918-1938, the reports are arranged alphabetically by name of school district; for the years 1939-1957, the reports are filed alphabetically by name of teacher. This unit also includes reports on several private schools, religious colleges, and Indian residential schools, plus evaluations of manual training and domestic science programmes in the public schools.

**GR 138 British Columbia. Council of Public Instruction.**
Originals, 1891-1971, 1.3 m.
Finding aid: contemporary indexes.

Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, 1891-1971 (vols. 1-4), and Orders of the Council of Public Instruction, 1929-1971 (vols. 5-13).

**GR 139 British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1945, 20 cm.

Notebooks maintained by senior clerks in the Education Department's Central Office, showing financial grants to schools (3 vols., 1917-1944). Also includes a notebook [probably kept by S.J. Willis, Superintendent of Education] containing memoranda regarding school programmes, applications for employment, membership of curriculum revision committees, school inspectors, school building grants and education financing, 1931-1945. As well, this notebook contains typescripts by S.J. Willis on "Accredited High Schools," "Teacher Training (1934)," "School Finance" and "High School Curriculum & High School Correspondence Courses."

**GR 148 British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1880-1888, 5 cm.

Register of teachers' examinations and certificates. The Register records teachers' names, subjects chosen for examination, and the type of certificate obtained. The Register was maintained by the Superintendent of Education and the Provincial Board of Examiners.

**GR 171 British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1929, 16 mm., 5 reels [B6387-B6391].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

This unit consists of correspondence between the director of the Elementary Agricultural Education Branch (J.W. Gibson) and school boards throughout the province. Mainly, the correspondence concerns gardens in local elementary schools. Includes detailed reports on the types of gardens under cultivation at various schools; some of the reports also include plans and drawings of school gardens. The correspondence is arranged chronologically and alphabetically, by name of school district.

**GR 172** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1924, 16 mm., 3 reels [B6392-B6394].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

"Reports on Instruction Given in Rural Science." Reports show name of teacher, teacher's length of service and qualifications in rural science, and teacher's previous experience with school gardening. The reports also contain information regarding textbooks, equipment, etc., used in rural science courses. Some reports include monthly calendars of gardening activities at various schools. The reports are filed chronologically and arranged alphabetically by name of teacher.

**GR 173** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1916-1925, 16 mm., 3 reels [B6395-B6397].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence between J.W. Gibson and district Supervisors of Agricultural Instruction. Included with the correspondence are supervisors' monthly reports, giving the names of schools inspected, comments on school projects, and details of events pertaining to agriculture. The correspondence is filed chronologically and arranged alphabetically by name of supervisor. A list of supervisors and their districts is provided in the finding aid.

**GR 174** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**
Originals, 1924, 1 cm.

Annotated script of play, "The Curse of Chirra-Poonge," by Llewelyn Bullock-Webster, Organizer of School and Community Drama (1936-1946).

**GR 176** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1930-1933, 1 cm.

Circulars and brochures about patriotic activities and special events, mainly 1930s. Includes "Instructions to Teachers Regarding the Use of the Flag on School Premises" (1930); "Suggestions for celebrating Good Will Day [18 May 1932] in B.C. schools"; commemorative booklet and "Suggestions for Coronation Programmes for the Schools of B.C." (1937).

**GR 207** **British Columbia. Department of Mines. Resident Mining Engineer. Northeastern district.**
Originals, 1917-1937, 20 cm.

Correspondence inward and outward, largely with Deputy Minister and Provincial Mineralogist; files about lecture series offered jointly with Department of Education 1930s.

**GR 209** **British Columbia. Ministry of Education.**
Originals, ca. 1956-1969, 1 cm.

"Historical Files," maintained by J.S. White, Director, Technical and Vocational Education Branch. This unit includes a typescript which gives an historical overview of technical and vocational education in B.C. (1906-1962); a memorandum on the functions and activities of the Adult Education Branch (1956); and an essay by White entitled "History of British Columbia Institute of Technology" (1969). Also included are notes on the development of vocational schools in Prince George, Nanaimo, Dawson Creek and Victoria.

**GR 395** **British Columbia. Department of Municipal Affairs. Minister.**
Originals, 1936-1954, 12 cm.

Report of the Board of Arbitration established under the Residence and Responsibility Act (1936), including correspondence of the Board pertaining to cases arbitrated; report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Financing (Cameron Report, 1945) and correspondence of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs relating to educational costs in municipalities; material relating to aviation in B.C.

**GR 396** **British Columbia. Correspondence Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1967, 11 cm.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Director's records maintained because of their historical interest. Includes copies of correspondence which led to the establishment of the Elementary Correspondence School, 1919, and files of the first three elementary correspondence pupils. Also includes correspondence and reports of Isabel Bescoby (Director, 1934-1937) and cartoon drawings of a 1967 office Christmas party.

**GR 429** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1872-1937, 2.2 m.
Finding aid: item list.

Includes files relating to the appointment of C.C. McKenzie as Superintendent of Education (1878) and to the resignation of Superintendent S.D. Pope (1899); to the convocation of the first senate of the University of British Columbia (1891); and to the dismissal of a school teacher charged with fraud (1902). Also included are files relating to Victoria school sites (1894), to school sites on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands (1901), and to schools at Lac La Hache (1875), Peachland (1899), Port Hammond (1899) and Chilliwack (1900).

**GR 444** **British Columbia. Executive Council.**
Originals, 1859-1913, 7 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; calendar of correspondents.

Includes cabinet minutes, reports, correspondence inward, and contemporary registers and indexes. The correspondence inward series includes letters and petitions (originally directed to the Lieutenant-Governor) from settlers requesting that schools be established in their districts. The names and ages of children in the district are often included on these petitions.

**GR 447** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1889, 1890, 10 leaves.

Two letters inward (with enclosures) from Vancouver School Board regarding land acquisition and school construction.

**GR 448** **British Columbia. Council of Public Instruction.**
Originals, 1910-1932, 24.5 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Includes copies of correspondence inward (mainly from the Superintendent of Education) and Orders of the Council of Public Instruction, 1910-1932. Also includes draft minutes of council meetings, 1928-1929.

**GR 449** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1881-1915, 2.5 m.
Finding aid: volume list.

Indexes to correspondence inwards, 1881-1915.

**GR 450** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1872-1919, 123 reels, 16 mm. [B8503-B8627].
Finding aid: reel list; contemporary indexes.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward from Superintendents John Jessop, C.C. McKenzie, S.D. Pope, Alexander Robinson, and S.J. Willis. The letters document the multifarious duties of the Superintendent's office and relate to all aspects of school administration.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; contemporary card indexes.

Correspondence, inward and outward, of nearly all branches of the Department of Education. This collection formed the Department's Central [file] Registry. Records include correspondence regarding teaching appointments, textbooks, curriculum revision, Doukhobor community school districts, special education programmes, Normal Schools, and UBC. Also includes correspondence from school inspectors and files on city, municipal, and rural schools.

**GR 452** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1938-1939, 14.5 cm.

Correspondence outward from Dr. H.B. King in his capacity as Technical Adviser to the Minister. Much of this correspondence relates to the work of curriculum revision committees.

**GR 453** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1894-1947, 21 cm.

Sundry financial records pertaining to rural school districts (1906-1909) and miscellaneous accounts (1945-1946). Also includes an account book, listing contributions to the Belgian Children's Relief Fund (1916-1919) and a "Day Book," showing Education Office expenses (1894-1897).

**GR 454** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1923-1925, 1941, 6.5 cm.

Contracts and bonds with text-book companies; and bequests, including trust deed between Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia and Toronto General Trusts Corporation regarding Norah Elizabeth Coy and between Canadian Teachers' Federation and Mary Louise McLennan. Also includes copy of *Memories, 1923-1930* (Stratford, Ontario, 1941) by M.L. McLennan.

**GR 455** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1919, 1939, 20 cm.

Letterbook containing correspondence outward from the Board of Examiners, March 1917 - July 1919. Also includes copies of correspondence outward regarding appointment of examiners and scheduling of examinations, 1939.

**GR 456** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1916, 1940-1946; 2.7 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

School Inspectors' Reports, 1916 and 1940-1946. Reports for 1916 deal only with Inspectorate No. 2 (southern Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands); reports for 1940-1946 deal with the whole of the province and are arranged under the names of the school inspectors. Also included in the latter period are reports from the Inspector of High Schools, the Inspector of Technical Education, and the Director of the Home Economics Branch.

**GR 457** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1915-1922, 16 mm., 8 reels [B8459-B8466].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward and outward of John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education. In addition to general correspondence (1915-1921), this unit includes files on annual training programmes in city and municipal school districts (1915-1916), domestic science courses (1915-1916), and summer schools for teachers (1915-1922). This unit should be used in conjunction with GR 1446.

**GR 458** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Originals, 1914-1929, 75 cm.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Correspondence, reports, and circulars from J.W. Gibson, branch director. This unit includes correspondence relating to Gibson's appointment in 1914, plus reports on home and school garden projects and pupils' wartime agricultural work. Also included are minutes of meetings of the Provincial Committee on Food Production, Conservation and Control; correspondence regarding the Returned Soldiers Aid Commission (1915-1916); and a register of Summer School students (1914-1923).

**GR 459** **British Columbia. Recreation and Physical Education Branch.**
Originals, 1935-1953, 1.4 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit consists of director's correspondence (1935-1940), personnel records, financial statements, Pro-Rec circulars (1946-1953) and attendance registers for Pro-Rec Centres. Also included are copies of *The Gymnast* and correspondence regarding Pro-Rec radio broadcasts and mass gymnastic displays. As well, this unit includes correspondence and questionnaires concerning the recreational needs of communities throughout the province (1937-1940). The questionnaires are filed alphabetically by community name.

**GR 460** **British Columbia. Department of Education. School and Community Drama.**
Originals, 1940-1948, 13 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Minute books of the School Dramatics Advisory Committee (1940-1946); the School Drama Festivals Vancouver and Victoria Committees (1940-1943, 1943-1948); and the Smaller School Drama Festivals Committee (1944-1945).

**GR 461** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Teachers' Bureau.**
Originals, 1923, 1928, 26 cm.

School District Information Forms. The forms are questionnaires circulated by the Teachers' Bureau in order to obtain information on teachers' living conditions in rural and assisted school districts. The forms are arranged alphabetically, by name of school district. Photographs of schools are attached to many of the forms. The finding aid for this unit also provides an alphabetical list of the school teachers who completed the questionnaires.

**GR 462** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1917-1946, 40 cm.
Finding aid: volume list.

Registers showing location of rural and assisted schools and names of school trustees, 1917-1946.

Also included are registers listing teachers in B.C. public schools, 1918-1921. The registers of teachers show where each teacher was posted and the teacher's residence or postal address.

**GR 463** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1943-1945, 50 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Forms relating to experience, qualifications, and tenure of teachers in rural and municipality school districts and in the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Educational Administrative Area, 1943-1944. Includes similar forms for teachers in city school districts, 1944-1945.

**GR 464** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1903-1913, 26 cm.

Correspondence, transcripts and reports from inquiries into:

1. Affairs of Boards of School Trustees, Vancouver, 1913;
2. Affairs of the Nelson schools, 1912;
3. Charges made by Miss Gertrude Donovan against the Education Department, 1903-1908.

**GR 466** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Physical Education and Recreation Branch.**
Originals, 1946, 1 cm.

Minutes of meeting held in Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1946, to discuss reorganization of physical and recreational education.

**GR 467** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 19 cm., 1903-1938.

Departmental newspaper clipping books: 1903-1919; 1920-1931; and 1932-1938. These scrapbooks contain newspaper articles and editorials on a variety of subjects relating to schools and school administration. They also include reports of speeches by Ministers of Education and general information concerning educational trends in British Columbia and elsewhere.

**GR 468** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1865, 1 cm.

Blank school register for Summary of Attendance and Payments.

**GR 470** **British Columbia. Elementary Correspondence Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1969, 3.5 m.
Finding aid: box/file list; nominal list.

Directors' correspondence and reports, lesson packages, school magazines, and records regarding programmes for unemployed men in Relief Camps and for pupils in Japanese internment camps. Also includes a representative sample of student files for the years 1919-1930.

**GR 524** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1872-1924, 1.6 m.
Finding aid: box list.

This unit comprises over 30 registers and indexes of correspondence inward, 1872-1924. The correspondence itself (at least, those documents which are extant) will be found in GR 526 and GR 1330. Since the Provincial Secretary was the minister responsible for education during this period, many of the documents herein indexed pertain to schools and school administration.

**GR 526** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1871-1892, 5.8 m.
Finding aid: box/file list.

Correspondence inward, 1871-1892. This extensive collection includes many records pertaining to schools and the public education system. Included are applications for teaching appointments and petitions for the establishment of school districts. The latter often contain the names and ages of children within the proposed school district. Documents in this collection are indexed in GR 524. This unit should also be used in conjunction with GR 1330.

**GR 539** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1919-1924, 20 cm.
Finding aid: volume list.

Indexes to correspondence outward, 1919-1924. Letters relating to education are indexed under the heading "Education, Supt. of." Sub-headings identify correspondence concerning "Free Textbook Branch," "Teachers' Bureau," etc. Entries for School Boards, School Trustees, etc. are indexed under "S."

**GR 540** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 63 reels, 1873-1919 [B2449-B2511(1)].
Finding aid: reel/volume list.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1873-1918. This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 524, GR 526 and GR 1330.

**GR 541** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1919-1924, 1 m.
Finding aid: volume list.

Letterbook copies of correspondence outward, 1919-1924. This unit is a continuation of GR 540 and includes a number of education-related letters. Index volumes are catalogued separately as GR 539.

**GR 673** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1858-1910, 88 cm.
Finding aid: item list.

Box 2 includes a copy of the Common School Bill of 1864. The bill was passed by the Vancouver Island Legislative Assembly and became the *Common School Act* of 1865. The file includes an annotated copy of the bill, with amendments and deletions which were incorporated into the *Common School Ordinance* of 1869. Handwritten notes of the debate which took place following the second reading of the 1869 ordinance (3 February 1869) are also included, along with a letter from Bishop Hills (11 March 1869) criticising the new school ordinance.

**GR 702** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Originals, 1902-1937, 4 cm.; microfilm, 1 reel [B398].

Guides and indexes to correspondence. Includes subject index for the years 1911-1918 and guides to contemporary filing systems, 1919-1937.

**GR 741** **British Columbia. Commission on South Park School Drawing Books.**
Originals, 2 cm.

Commissioner: Peter S. Lampman
Appointed: 29 November 1905; report dated 23 February 1906.

**GR 789** **British Columbia. Commission on Nelson School Board.**
Originals, 10 cm.

Commissioner: Peter S. Lampman
Appointed: 20 February 1913; report dated 12 March 1913.

**GR 795** **British Columbia. Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of the Present and Past Boards of the School Trustees of the City of Vancouver.**
Originals, 15 cm.

Commissioner: H.O. Alexander.
Appointed: 10 February 1913; report completed May 1914.

**GR 868** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Works.**
Originals, 1871-1883, 44 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Letters inward to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Includes files on original school sites in British Columbia (1874), and on schools at Cache Creek (1875), Victoria (1875), Craigflower (1876), New Westminster (1878), Lillooet, Barkerville, Cowichan, Yale, and South Saanich (1880), Langley, Esquimalt, and Chilliwack (1881) and Maple Ridge (1882).

**GR 885** **British Columbia. School for the Deaf and the Blind.**
Originals, 1918-1920, 1949-1967, 39 cm.
Finding aid: file list.

Correspondence, minutes, reports, memoranda, etc., relating to the operation of Jericho Hill School. Most of the records date from the 1950s. However, a staff attendance register for the period 1918-1920 is included, along with a copy of C.E. MacDonald's *Moments...In the History of Jericho Hill School* (1969).

**GR 914** **British Columbia. Commission on Mount View High School.**
1943. Originals, 20 cm.

Commissioner: John Owen Wilson.
Appointed by Order-in-Council no. 961, 8 July 1943; report dated 4 September

**GR 916** **British Columbia. Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance.**
Originals, 20 cm.

Commissioner: Maxwell A. Cameron.
Appointed by Order-in-Council no. 1833, 27 November 1944; report tabled 25 February 1946.

GR 916 includes the original typescript of Cameron's 224-page report, plus correspondence and copies of briefs presented to the Commission.

**GR 1030** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Originals, 1919-1981, 7.3 m.
Finding aid: file list.

Includes historical notes on the development of domestic science and the home economics Branch, correspondence of Branch directors, lists of Home Economics teachers (1927-1979), statistical reports, curriculum files, departmental bulletins, and records of professional associations (including correspondence and minutes of the Canadian Home Economics Association, 1938-1980).

**GR 1112** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1936, 1946-1956; 13 cm.

Bulletins of the Provincial Summer School of Education, describing faculty, courses, and enrolment procedures.

**GR 1219** **British Columbia. Department of Education. High School Correspondence Branch.**
Original, 1942-1951, 52 cm.

Files relating to courses taken by interned Japanese students, 1942-1946, and to English language courses for Displaced Persons, 1949-1951.

**GR 1314** **British Columbia. Correspondence Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1939-1983, 35 mm., 2 reels [B2518-B2519].

Course calendars, containing general information and descriptions of correspondence courses offered, 1939-1983.

**GR 1316** **British Columbia. Correspondence Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1946-1980, 16 mm., 54 reels [B4644-B4697].
Finding aid: reel list.

Curriculum guides, course outlines, instruction books and examination papers for courses offered, 1946-1980.

**GR 1323** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 324 reels, 1902-1937 [B2047-B2370].
Finding aid: reel list; Guide to AG Correspondence.

Correspondence files, inward and outward, covering all topics for which the Attorney General was responsible, including legislation and legal opinions relating to public schools.

**GR 1324** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 1 reel, 1901-1937 [B2371].

Indexes to correspondence inward, primarily for 1911-1919. This unit also includes descriptions of the filing systems used during the years 1919-1924 and 1925-1937.

**GR 1326** **British Columbia. Attorney General.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 5 reels, 1916-1937 [B2520-B2524].
Finding aid: reel list.

Registers of Correspondence inward, 1916-1937. Includes correspondence from Superintendents of Education requesting legal opinions on school board elections and the status of various school sites, advice on interpreting sections of the *Public School Act*, and similar matters.

**GR 1330** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1892-1917, 16 mm., 34 reels [B4520-B4553].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward, 1892-1917. This unit is a continuation of GR 526 and contains many documents (correspondence, reports, petitions, etc.) relating to the public school system. Records within this collection are indexed in GR 524.

**GR 1362** **British Columbia. Forest Service.**
Originals, 1936-1964, 12 cm.

Materials for a high school vocational correspondence course in forestry designed in cooperation with the Dept. of Education.

**GR 1372** **British Columbia. Colonial Correspondence.**
Microfilm (neg.), ca. 1850-1871, 35 mm., 76 reels [B1300-B1375].
Finding aid: card index; reel/file list.

Correspondence relating to schools and school administration is scattered throughout this extensive collection. Relevant files will be found under the headings "Schools" and "Education". Files will also be found under the names of communities (e.g., "Lytton-Schools") and under the names of individuals closely associated with schools (e.g., "Alston," "Cridge," "Jessop," etc.).

**GR 1440** **British Columbia. Department of Lands and Forests.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 519 reels, 1872-1918 [B2653-B3171].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Lands Branch correspondence files. A number of files in this unit deal with school sites and school property. File no. 2655/07, "School file, 1882-1942" [reel B2792] is particularly useful, since it provides the legal descriptions of school sites and the names of the vendors of school properties. Researchers should also note GR 993 (British Columbia. Survey and Land Records Branch: Alphabetical/numerical subject index to "O" series files), which indexes many of the records in GR 1440.

**GR 1445** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1887-1894, 3 m.; microfilm (neg.), 1872-1899, 16 mm., 14 reels [B2017-B2030].
Finding aid: box/file list; reel list.

Correspondence inwards to the Superintendent of Education, 1872-1899. Includes petitions for schools, applications for teaching posts, minutes of local boards of school trustees, and school inspectors' reports.

**GR 1446** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1914-1929, 16 mm., 6 reels [B2031-B2036].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

Correspondence inward and outward of John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education. Includes correspondence and reports from school inspectors on the progress of manual training courses in their districts, plus inventories of manual training equipment and schedule of costs for establishing manual arts classes in elementary schools (file nos. 169-184/1917). Mixed in with Kyle's correspondence is correspondence from the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education (J.W. Gibson) and correspondence of George H. Deane, Inspector of Schools and Assistant Superintendent of Education. Some of Deane's letters are written in his capacity as Supervisor of Technical Education. Most of the records pertaining to manual training and technical education in this unit date from the 1914-1918 period; later records are concerned mainly with agriculture and rural science programmes.

**GR 1467** **British Columbia. General Board of Education.**
Originals, 1865-1869, 7 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B4715(1)].

Records of the British Columbia General Board of Education and its predecessor, the Vancouver Island General Board of Education. This unit consists of minutes of board meetings, letterbook of correspondence outward, account book of text books and other school supplies, and a notebook kept by the colonial Superintendent of Education, Alfred Waddington. The notebook relates to the inspection of Vancouver Island schools.

**GR 1468** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1872-1884, 70 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B4715(2)].

Records of the Provincial Board of Education, including Minute Book of board meetings (1872-1878), Register of Teachers' Certificates (1872-1883), and correspondence regarding Victoria School Reserve (1875-1876). This unit also includes the school inspection diaries of John Jessop, R.M. Clemitson, and C.C. McKenzie.

**GR 1471** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1884-1949, 90 cm.
Finding aid: volume/file list.

Records pertaining to teacher training and certification. Includes minute books of the Provincial Board of Examiners (1884-1949), teachers' certificate registers (1892-1947), sessional registers of students at Provincial Normal Schools (1901-1938), high school examination results (1924-1927), and minutes of the Department of Education Appointments Board (1937-1945). This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 1752.

**GR 1477** **British Columbia. Department of Education. Elementary Agricultural Education Branch.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1 reel, 1913-1929 [B2649].

Miscellaneous correspondence inward to J.W. Gibson. Includes reports on "Caring for School Gardens" (1913) and notes on the "Correlation of Rural Science with Manual Training." This unit also includes "Remittance Forms" from the "Patriotism and Production School Campaign" (1917), a fund-raising campaign organized in provincial schools to assist the war effort. "Remittance Forms" provide the names of schools, the names of teachers, and the number of participating pupils, and give brief descriptions of fund-raising projects [e.g., knitting scarves, raffling cakes, growing potatoes, catching crabs, etc.]. Over 100 rural and assisted schools are represented.

**GR 1479** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1886-1948, 30 cm.

Records pertaining to school properties, school sites, and school district boundaries. Vol. I: index to Deeds of School Sites, 1886-1948 [provides name of school, date when school district established, legal description of school site, and name of vendor of school property]. Vols. II & III: Index to *British Columbia Gazette* notices, defining rural and assisted school districts, 1921-1945. Vol. IV: Alphabetical register of rural and assisted schools, 1921-1944, showing dates when districts were defined, boundary and name changes, etc. Also includes miscellaneous indentures, contracts, and fire insurance policies.

**GR 1492** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1937-1946, 12 cm.

Directories of School Inspectors, showing names of school inspectors, names of schools, and number of teachers within school inspectorates, 1937-1946.

**GR 1512** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary. Indexes to Orders-In-Council.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35mm., 11 reels, 1872-1978 [B1459-B1469].

**GR 1615** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Microfilm (neg.), 16 mm., 247 reels, 1910-1970 [B1470-B1716].
Finding aid: reel/file list.

General correspondence. This extensive collection includes many files dealing with individual schools and with the construction and maintenance of schools generally. The majority of the school files deal with the interwar period.

**GR 1660** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1908-1915, 6 cm.

Provincial Normal School, Vancouver: Principal's Letterbook. Consists of copies of correspondence outward from William Burns, principal of the Vancouver Normal School, to Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education.

**GR 1709** **British Columbia. Provincial Secretary.**
Originals, 1871-1889, 1 cm.

Education Branch correspondence. Includes draft for 1872 Public Schools Act by Thomas Nicholson (1871), correspondence relating to Burton's Prairie school (1882) and request for an additional teacher at New Westminster High School (1889).

**GR 1713** **British Columbia. Legislative Assembly.**
Originals, 1872-1890, 5 cm.

Committee reports, 1872-1890. Includes correspondence and report (1873-1874) on site of "Central Boarding School" at Cache Creek by John Jessop, Superintendent of Education.

**GR 1716** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1946, 1 cm.

Typescript of speech given to the British Columbia Library Association convention in Nanaimo by Dr. G.M. Weir, Minister of Education, on 13 May 1946. Weir's text provides a general review of the government's educational policies and priorities.

**GR 1730** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1936-1939, 1 m. Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit consists of applications received by the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Commission between 1936 and 1939. The application forms show applicant's name, address, date and place of birth; name and place of birth of applicant's parents; regimental number, unit, place and date of enlistment of applicant's father; total monthly income of applicant's family, and number of people dependent upon that income. The applications also include supporting documents on applicants' educational standing, character, and health.

**GR 1732** **British Columbia. Department of Public Works.**
Originals, 1913-1965, 30 cm.

Chief Architect's "Project Estimate Books" and "Job Cost Record Books." These records contain building specifications and financial details regarding the construction and renovation of many public schools. The records are related to work undertaken on the Provincial Normal Schools and UBC. Post-1949 volumes are indexed by location and name of buildings.

**GR 1752** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Microfilm (neg.), 35 mm., 1 reel, 1927-1956 [B8628].

Registers of Sessional Standings of students attending Victoria Normal School (1927-1956) and Vancouver Normal School (1938-1956). This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 1471.

**GR 2053** **Vancouver Island. Legislative Assembly.**
Originals, ca. 1864, 6 pp.

Draft resolution of the Legislative Assembly, urging the establishment of a non-sectarian public school system for the Colony of Vancouver Island. Also a petition from Committee of Citizens of Victoria, advocating a central location for the city's common school. These documents are undated, but likely relate to a public meeting held in April 1864 and to the introduction of the colony's *Common School Act* of 1865.

**GR 2054** **Vancouver Island. Colonial Secretary.**
Originals, 1852-1865, 11 pp.

Correspondence relating to Craigflower School (Victoria, B.C.). Includes copy of notice placed in Scottish press by Kenneth McKenzie, advertising for a "Teacher for the Settlement of Vancouver's Island" (1852); letter from the Rev. Edward Cridge, recommending the appointment of Henry Claypole as teacher (1859); and letter from the Duke of Newcastle, recommending Claypole's services (1860). Also includes correspondence from Claypole, requesting increase in salary (1861), criticizing the *Common Schools Act* and tendering his resignation (1865).

**GR 2081** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Photocopies, 1934-1956, 7 cm.

Lists of schools in British Columbia, with names and addresses of school principals (city and municipality school districts), of teachers (rural and assisted school districts), and of school board secretaries: 1934-35; 1936-1938, 1944-1946.

**GR 2082** **British Columbia. General Board of Education.**
Originals, 1869, 6 pp.

Correspondence from J.W. McKay, chairman of the Yale Board of School Trustees, concerning boundaries of Yale School District, school taxes, and pupils' fees. Draft replies to McKay's queries are also included. This small collection provides a good example of the administration of education under the *Common School Ordinance* of 1869.

**GR 2562** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Photocopy, 1941, 8 pp.

"Home Economics in British Columbia." Typescript of an article by Home Economics Branch director Jessie L. McLenaghen, providing a brief survey of the development of home economics courses in B.C. schools from 1895 to 1941.

**GR 2563** **British Columbia. Home Economics Branch.**
Originals, ca. 1942, 47 pp.

"The Introduction and Progress of Home Economics in British Columbia," 1893-1941. Typescript of a history prepared by Elizabeth Berry Lightfoot (Supervisor of Home Economics, Vancouver) and Margaret Maynard (home economics instructor, Vancouver Normal School).

**GR 2564** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Photocopy, 1942, 38 p.

"The Peace River Educational Administrative Unit" - report prepared by School Inspector J.F.K. English (Pouce Coupe, B.C., February 1942).

**GR 2566** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1934, 2 cm.

"Peace River Directory," compiled by Inspector W.A. Plenderleith to assist the Department in making appointments to schools in the Peace River Educational Administrative Area. The volume includes photographs and descriptive notes on 64 schools, with comments on local residents and surrounding countryside. It also includes information on boarding facilities for teachers and suggestions as to the most suitable type of teacher for particular schools.

### *Photographs*

**197909-033 British Columbia. Provincial Normal School, Victoria.**
1917-1936.

Four boxes containing 10 albums covering the years 1917-1936 at the Provincial Summer School for Teachers in Victoria, B.C. Photographs include: group portraits, classroom activities, gardening, field trips, recreational activities, and demonstration school groups. Also contains: newspaper and magazine clippings, pages from annual reports, tickets and programmes to picnics, advertisements and information booklets for the Provincial Summer School for Teachers (Victoria), accommodation lists (Victoria), forms and form letters, timetables, song sheets, and correspondence.

**198002-012 British Columbia. Heritage Conservation Branch.**
ca. 1865-1974

Five boxes containing photographs originally housed in Craigflower School. Includes many portraits of individuals and families connected with the school, plus many exterior and interior shots of the original Craigflower School (some of which include group portraits of students and teachers). Also includes a list of students attending the school (1886-1902), a sketch plan showing the Craigflower School site, portraits of various teachers and administrators, and photographs of the Pioneer Reunion of 1924.

**198011-012 British Columbia. Department of Education. Technical and Vocational Division.**
1900-1973

Seven file folders containing seven b&w portraits of officials of the division, including Harry Dunnell, John Kyle, F.T. Fairey and others. Some of the photographs are accompanied by biographical information.

**198201-048 British Columbia. Department of Education.**
ca. 1914-1945

One file folder containing a b&w portrait of F.T. Fairey, Deputy Minister of Education, plus approximately 70 b&w photographs and photo postcards of schools in British Columbia, 1914-1945. Schools depicted include: Harewood, Parksville, Kimberley H.S. (under construction, 1936 and completion, 1937), Duke of Connaught H.S. (Vancouver), Northfield, North Pine, Lord Kitchener H.S. (Point Grey), Michel, Victoria H.S., Victoria Normal School (under construction ca. 1914), Quadra Street (Victoria), Prince George H.S., Chilliwack H.S., Quesnel H.S., Nicomen, Sunrise Valley, Naltesby, Premier, Palling, Oyama, Golden, Sunset Prairie, Cultus Lake, Anyox, Kerr Creek, Devereaux, Giscome, Crescent Lake, Qualicum Beach, Anaconda, Fauquier, Essondale, Woodpecker, Cowichan, Lake Cowichan, Hardy Bay, North Kelowna, Grindrod, Vavenby and Cokato. Also contains photographs of unidentified schools and groups of school children, plus a manila envelope which reads "(100th report) Photographs from unknown source — keep for 6 months in case of claim (Mar 1972)." These photographs were probably collected by A.S. Sullivan and other school inspectors and were maintained by S.J. Willis, Superintendent of Schools.

**198203-012 British Columbia. Recreation and Physical Education Branch.**
ca. 1934-1938

Contains one album with "Recreational & Physical Education" inscribed on the cover, containing photographs of Physical Education Displays put on by B.C. schools at locations such as the Seaforth Armoury in Vancouver. Most of these show gymnastic displays, although there are some photographs of swimming, folkdancing, and cross-country events. Also includes photographs of the Summer School of Physical and Recreational Education (Vancouver) and photographs of athletes trained at Provincial Recreation Centres. Some of the photographs have notes written on the reverse, while others have notes attached.

**198206-022 British Columbia. Department of Education. Home Economics Branch.**
1926-1981

One file folder containing b&w photographs of Jessie L. McLenaghen (Director of Home Economics, 1926-1946) and Bertha Rogers (Director of Home Economics, 1946-1959). Also includes correspondence and notes concerning the careers of McLenaghen and Rogers, plus a list of Home Economics Branch personnel, 1926-1981.

**198404-020 British Columbia. Provincial Normal School, Vancouver.**
ca. 1901-1912.

One file folder containing six photographs from various sources. Includes group portraits of classes at the Provincial Normal School (ca. 1910-1912), showing school building, Principal William Burns, instructors and students. Individuals are identified in some of the photographs. Also includes one photograph of a Dental Clinic held at Duncan Consolidated School, ca. 1912.

**198405-001 British Columbia. Department of Education. Teachers' Bureau.**
1923,1928

GR 461 contains photographs of rural schools attached to School District Information Sheets. These have been accessioned as no. 198405-001, although the originals remain with GR 461. Some of the images have been catalogued individually by geographic place name and may be viewed in the Visual Record Unit's general reference files. Researchers may wish to check the finding aid to GR 461, in which information sheets accompanied by photographs are marked by an asterisk.

**198811-003 British Columbia. Ministry of Education. Audio-Visual Services Division.**
1872-1971

Two file folders containing 134 b&w photographs and three b&w negatives used to illustrate a special commemorative supplement in the 1970-1971 *Public Schools Report*. This supplement covers the history of B.C. schools from 1872-1971. The photographs and negatives used are from various sources, such as the Ministry of Education's Library, the Provincial Archives, and the Ministry of Education's Audio-Visual Services Division. Includes a wide range of subject matter: exterior and interior views of schools, classes in progress, sports and recreation, school records, portraits of Inspectors, Superintendents, School Boards and Ministers of Education.

**199003-004 British Columbia. Provincial Educational Media Centre.**
ca. 1938-1980

Approximately 4400 photographs documenting all facets of the operation of the Department (Ministry) of Education, including school administration, education programmes, school construction, and student services. The photographs were taken and distributed in most part by PEMC's predecessor agency, the Division of Visual Education.

These visual records form a series within a larger collection of photographs amalgamated from various ministries into the holdings of the Government Information Services Branch, and were transferred to the B.C. Archives and Records Service from that branch. The PEMC photographs are fully described and indexed by PEMC identification numbers in a printed finding aid. Subject access to the collection is available through an automated database. A visual finding aid to the photographic series of PEMC images is being prepared.

### *Sound Recordings*

**Audio tapes 1364:1-5** **Dr. J.F.K. English Interview.**
5 audio tapes
1974

Dr. John Frederick Kerr English (1900-1981) was Deputy Minister of Education from 1968 to 1972. Previously, he served as high school principal, school inspector, and Assistant Deputy Minister of Education. Interviewed by Allen Specht, Dr. English recalls his education, his years as high school principal, and his work as School Inspector in the Peace River District (1939-43), in the Trail-Rossland inspectorate (1943-45) and as Municipal Inspector of Schools in Victoria (1945-51). He discusses the Putman-Weir survey, the effects of the Depression on schooling, Doukhobor resistance, the Cameron Report (1945), curriculum issues and the Chant Commission (1960). He concludes with comments on government policies and the education system in the 1970s. (Transcribed.)

**Audio tapes 1366:1-3** **Dr. Hugh Morrison Interview.**
Tapes 3 audio tapes
1974

In an interview with Allen Specht, Dr. Hugh Morrison, a teacher and Inspector of Schools in British Columbia, describes his own education in Vancouver, his training as an educator (UBC, Vancouver Normal School), and his experiences as a teacher and administrator. He remembers G.M. Weir and the influence of the Putman-Weir Survey of 1925. He describes his involvement with the Canadian Legion Educational Service during World War Two (writing and editing correspondence courses for soldiers) and his appointment in 1944 as Inspector of Schools for Courtenay.[Transcribed.]

**Audio tapes 3835:1-8** **Lawrence James Wallace Interview.**
8 audio tapes
1981

In an interview with Derek Reimer, Lawrence James Wallace (b. 1913) discusses his life and career, including reminiscences about his family's involvement with education in British Columbia. He describes his own schooling in Victoria, his training at the Victoria Normal School (1931-1932), and his post-secondary education at Victoria College, the University of British Columbia and the

University of Washington. Wallace recalls his varied teaching career, and his role as Assistant Director of the Summer School for Teachers. Wallace later became Director of Community Programmes and Adult Education (1953). [Transcribed.]

**Audio tapes 4022:1-ca. 2600**
**British Columbia. Division of** School Radio Broadcasts.
1940, 1950-1980

Consists of approximately 3100 audio tape recordings of the British Columbia school broadcasts, including an estimated 500 duplicates. The programs were broadcast to British Columbia schools over the Pacific network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation between 14 November 1950 and 29 May 1980. There is a single recording from 1940. The collection is arranged chronologically by date of broadcast.

**Audio tapes see SMIU Finding Aid 4173**
**Victoria High School History Series.**
16 audio tapes
1975

Recorded by Loree Stewart and David Day, these interviews with a former teacher and 12 former students of Victoria High School include reminiscences about academic and technical programmes, sports, school societies, school publications, social events, theatrical productions, student career planning, the effects of the Depression, the changing role of women in education, and careers of former students. (Some tapes transcribed.)

[A complete listing of tape numbers may be found in SMIU Finding Aid 4173. File 1643:1 contains an essay entitled "Early Days of Victoria College."]

**Sound discs SD11:1-84**
**British Columbia. Division of** School Radio Broadcasts.
1941-1956

Consists of 84 16-inch audio transcription discs of the B.C. school broadcasts, broadcast over the Pacific network of the CBC between 12 March 1941 and 13 November 1956. The collection is arranged chronologically by date of broadcast. The discs have been dubbed to audio tape for preservation and reference.

### *Moving Image Records*

**F1989:4/1-4** **British Columbia. Recreation & Physical Education Branch.**
4 reels : si., col./b&w ; 16 mm.
1945-1951

This collection consists of four 16 mm. films: "The Pro-Rec Annual Display, May 4th 1945." Shot at Brockton Point, Stanley Park, Vancouver, the film shows a display of Pro-Rec activities (including dancing, massed calisthenics, and gymnastics) performed by women under the direction of Hilda Keatley.

**[Brockton Point fundamentals, 1946.]** Similar to previous item.

**[Women's Summer School, 1950.]** A b&w film of Pro-Rec instructors doing calisthenics and gymnastics, and playing table tennis and badminton.

**[Pro-Rec women's display work, Maple Grove Park, 1951.]** Shows dancing, calisthenics, gymnastics, and other Pro-Rec activities.

Videotape copies of these films are accessioned as V1989:30/1.1-1.3 (items 1-4 each).

### *Library*

**NW971.58 B863**
**British Columbia. Department of Education. Curriculum Guides.**
1914-1979
Finding aid: item list.

Curriculum guides, course outlines, and programmes of study issued by the Dept. of Education, 1914-1979. This collection of printed material also includes textbook catalogues and lists of authorized textbooks and supplementary readers, 1872-1979.

# Appendix B
# School and School District Records

The B.C. Archives and Records Service holds relatively few records from pre-1946 school districts because such records were not routinely transferred to the Education Department in Victoria. After the implementation of the Cameron Report in 1946, district records either remained in the possession of local school board secretaries or were transferred to the offices of the newly-created school districts.[1] In any case, since many records were retained at the local level, researchers looking for information on schools not listed in this section of the guide should consult regional archival records inventories[2] or make enquiries at regional school board offices.

The school district records held by the B.C. Archives and Records Service generally consist of minutes of local school trustee meetings, financial records, visitors' books, and school registers. The latter, which document the daily attendance of pupils, are particularly interesting. Not only do they record the names and ages of pupils in any given year; often, they also record the weather on each day that the school was open. Thus, they can be a valuable source of meteorological, as well as genealogical, information!

Some related archival records from other sources (including collections of photographs) are described in Appendix D.

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[1] The *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance* (1945) [the Cameron Report] lists the schools that were consolidated to form the new school districts. Copies of the report will be found in GR 1116 and in the Library collection.

[2] See, for example, Kathleen Barlee (ed.), *The Central Okanagan Records Survey* (1987) for information on school district records of the Okanagan, Similkameen and Shuswap region.

*Songhees Reserve School, Victoria, 1902* BCARS A-7690

### *Textual Records*

**GR 2058** **Bowen Island School District.**
Originals, 1893-1928, 5 cm.;
microfilm (neg.), 1 reel, 35 mm.
[B9719].

School Trustees' Minute/Account books, 1893-1928. Includes Register of Pupils attending Bowen Island School, 1915-1919.

**GR 2059** **Cache Creek School District.**
Originals, 1873-1929, 10 cm.

Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Cache Creek Boarding School, 1876-1892, and minutes of the Trustees of the Cache Creek (Rural) School District, 1892-1929. Also the account book of the Boarding School, 1873-1889. See also GR 1713, below.

**GR 2057** **Cadboro Bay School District.**
Originals, 1885-1894, 2 cm.

Visitors Book maintained by Cadboro Bay School (Victoria, B.C.), 1885-1894.

**GR 2056** **Craigflower School District.**
Originals, 1891-1906, 5 cm.

School Trustees Minute Book, 1892-1906, and Cashbook, 1891-1905. See also GR 2054, below.

**GR 2065** **Denman Island School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1878-1888, 1 reel,
35 mm. [B9723].

Register of Pupils attending Denman Island School, 1878-1888. Denman Island School District was formally established in 1877.

**GR 2063** **Gabriola North School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1877-1932, 1 reel,
35 mm. [B9721].

North Gabriola School Trustees' letterbook (1883-1895), minute books and accounts (1884-1932). Also includes Register of Pupils attending (South) Gabriola School, 1877-1878. Gabriola School District was established in 1872. In 1883 the district boundaries were altered and two separate schools, South Gabriola and North Gabriola, were opened.

**GR 2064** **Gabriola South School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1879-1886, 1 reel,
35 mm. [B9722].

Register of Pupils attending (South) Gabriola School, 1879-1886. The registers show pupils' names, ages, record of attendance, and the subjects being studied. The registers also record the weather on each day that the school was open. Gabriola School was established in 1872. It was renamed "South Gabriola" in 1883.

**Add.MSS. 2108** **Masset School District.**
Photocopy, 1910-1931, 2 cm.

Minute books (two volumes).

**GR 1435** **Mission School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1885, 1898-1906,
35 mm. [B372(2)].

Mission School Account book, 1885; Mission School District, Board of Trustees, Minute Book, 1898-1906. This school was first known as St. Mary's Mission. It was subsequently consolidated with other schools in the Lower Fraser Valley to form part of School District 75 (Mission).

**GR 127** **Mission School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1910-1944, 35 mm.
[B372(1)].

Registers of pupils for several public schools: Cardinell, 1926-29; Cedar Valley, 1940-44; Hatzic, 1911-20 (with gaps); Silverdale, 1910-31; Silverhill, 1928-39; Stave Falls, 1916-26. In 1946, these schools were consolidated to form School District 34 (Abbottsford-Mission), and in 1947 they became part of School District 75 (Mission).

**GR 2070** **Nanaimo School District.**
Originals, 1862-1865, 3 cm.

Register of attendance, Nanaimo "Colonial" School, 1862-1866. The Register, showing the names of pupils attending the second public school in British Columbia, was maintained by Cornelius Bryant, schoolmaster from 1856-1870. Also included, on a loose sheet, is a detailed schedule showing time devoted to various subjects on a typical school day.

**GR 2814** **Osoyoos School District.**
Originals, 1917-1923, 1926-1929,
24 pp.

Minute book, Board of School Trustees, 1917-1923 and 1926-1929. Annotation by D.R. Fraser, donor of the minute book and son of the first secretary of the School Board.

**GR 2069** **Pilot Bay School District.**
Originals, 1899-1903, 2 cm.

Register of Pupils attending Pilot Bay School (Kootenay district, B.C.), 1899-1903. The Register notes pupils' names, ages, and record of attendance. The Register also records the weather for each day that the school was in operation.

**GR 2068** **Port Simpson School District.**
Originals, 1906-1928, 3 cm.

School Trustees' Minute book and accounts, 1906-1928.

**GR 2066** **Sandon School District.**
Originals, 1916-1932, 1 cm.

Miscellaneous records, including school inspectors' reports, and correspondence between school trustees and contractors, teachers, and provincial government departments.

**GR 2060** **Sooke School District.**
Originals, 1886-1921, 10 cm.

School Trustees' Letterbooks, Minute books, and Accounts, 1886-1921 (4 volumes).

**GR 2061** **South Saanich School District.**
Originals, 1876-1884, 3 cm.

Visitors' Book, 1876-1884. This volume contains testimonials from trustees and local residents concerning the school teachers, along with classroom evaluations by visitors and school inspectors. Also includes pencilled notes regarding pupils' attendance and activities. This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 2062, described below. The school was established in 1872 under the name South Saanich School. It was redefine and styled East-South Saanich School in 1880. The school district boundaries were defined again in 1884, at which time the name of the school reverted to "South Saanich."

**GR 2062** **South Saanich School District.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1878-1897, 1 reel, 35 mm. [B9720].

Register of Pupils attending South Saanich School, 1878-1897. This unit may be used in conjunction with GR 2061, described above.

**GR 1465** **Victoria School District.**
Originals, 1869-1887, 3 cm.;
microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [B2650(6)].

Bound volume containing minutes of meetings of Victoria School Board of Trustees, along with receipts of payments made by the Board. Includes minutes of meetings of school board electors (showing votes cast by individual electors for particular candidates). Volume also contains copies of provincial government circulars relating to education and copies of schools-related bills, by-laws, rules and regulations.

**GR 2055** **Victoria School District.**
Originals, 1861-1865, 3 cm.

Register of Victoria District School, 1861-1865, and school account book, 1862-1864. The Register shows the names and attendance of students at the school. "Accounts" include supply list of food staples, etc., showing prices and customs duties, along with student fee payments. As well, the volume contains addresses on a "Story of Moses" by schoolmaster W.H. Burr. Also included are newspaper cuttings regarding the early history of Victoria schools, and an annotated list of pupils attending the Victoria District School, ca. 1862. The list was prepared by Edgar Fawcett in April 1922.

*See also*

Add.MSS. 941 [Girls' Central School (Victoria, B.C.)], described below.

**GR 2067** **Yale School District.**
Originals, 1887-1929, 5 cm.

School Trustees' Minute Book. The volume includes correspondence and accounts, 1887-1929. See also GR 2082, below.

*See also:*

**Add.MSS. 941** **Girls' Central School Victoria, B.C.**
Originals, 1887-1936, 2 cm.

Visitors' Book for VIIth Division, Girls' Central School, Victoria, B.C., from August 1887 to June 1936.

**GR 2054** **Vancouver Island. Colonial Secretary.**
Originals, 1852-1865, 11 pp.

Correspondence relating to Craigflower School (Victoria, B.C.). Includes copy of notice placed in Scottish press by Kenneth McKenzie, advertising for a "Teacher for the Settlement of Vancouver's Island" (1852); letter from the Rev. Edward Cridge, recommending the appointment of Henry Claypole as teacher (1859); and letter from the Duke of Newcastle, recommending Claypole's services (1860). Also includes correspondence from Claypole, requesting increase in salary (1861), criticizing the *Common Schools Act* and tendering his resignation (1865). For related correspondence

(Claypole's initial letter of resignation and appended report of attendance at Craigflower School for year ending July 1864), see GR 1372 [Colonial Correspondence: F396/5].

**GR 2082** **British Columbia. Board of Education.**
Originals, 1869, 6 pp.

Correspondence from J.W. McKay, chairman of Yale School Board, concerning boundaries of Yale School District, school taxes, and pupils' fees as per *Common School Ordinance*, 1869. Draft replies to McKay's queries are included.

**GR 1713** **British Columbia. Legislative Assembly.**
Originals, 1872-1890, 5 cm.

Committee reports, 1872-1890. Includes correspondence and report (1873-1874) on site of "Central Boarding School" at Cache Creek by John Jessop, Superintendent of Education.

**GR 447** **British Columbia. Superintendent of Education.**
Originals, 1889, 1890, 10 pp.

Two letters inward with enclosures from Vancouver School Board regarding land acquisition and school construction. Two school plans transferred to the Map programme.

**GR 451** **British Columbia. Department of Education.**
Originals, 1939, 13.3 m. Finding aid: box/file list.

This unit originally formed part of the Department of Education's Central [file] Registry. GR 451 includes a large number of subject files relating to Rural School Districts. Also included are correspondence files relating to Municipal School Districts (Burnaby-West Vancouver) and City School Districts (Alberni-Victoria). Files are arranged alphabetically by name of school district.

### *Photographs*

**198609-004** **Powell River School District.**
1939

One file folder containing one b&w photograph of the new gymnasium and auditorium under construction at Brooks School, Powell River, December 2, 1939. For associated government records, see GR 451, v.55, file 2.

(*Note*: For other photographic collections documenting schools and school districts, see Appendix D.)

# Appendix C
# British Columbia School Districts, 1869-1946

### *Introduction*

School districts are the basic administrative units of the British Columbia public school system. Since colonial times, they have been formally established in law and have been regulated closely by the Education Department in Victoria. Over the years, however, the criteria for establishing school districts changed. School districts were also classified under different categories at various times, depending on location, the number of pupils in attendance, the number of trustees elected, and the amount of money district boards received from the provincial government. Indeed, until the 1940s, school districts were variously described as being "city," "rural," "assisted," "united," "community," and "municipal," to name but a few categories. To complicate matters further, the status and the names of school districts often changed, making it difficult to identify and trace the lineage of a particular school.

This appendix is a guide to the school districts of British Columbia as they existed prior to the implementation of the Cameron Report in 1946. This section includes an introduction to the regulations pertaining to school districts, showing how the districts were created and how they were classified by the Department of Education.

The appendix is also designed to help researchers identify and locate particular schools. It is divided into three parts. The first deals with City School Districts; the second, with Rural Municipality School Districts. Each part contains an alphabetical list of school districts, indicating when the districts were first established or "defined." The third (and largest) part pertains to several hundred small "Common" schools — schools which were classified officially as "Rural" and "Assisted" schools. There are two lists of schools. The first is arranged alphabetically and the second chronologically (according to the year the school first opened or the school district boundaries were first defined). An effort has also been made to indicate any name changes that occurred.

Formally defined school districts were first authorized in British Columbia by the *Common Schools Ordinance* of 1869. Under this colonial statute, a school district might be created if two-thirds of the resident householders petitioned the Board of Education, and if the community included at least 12 children between the ages of 5 and 18 who wished to attend school. For authorized school districts, the government provided a grant for teachers' salaries. Other funds — to cover the cost of the schoolhouse, equipment and furnishings — were to be raised locally.

Under the *Public School Act* of 1872, a school district might be created if there were at least 15 children between the ages of 5 and 16 in a community. The minimum school age was raised to 6 years in 1893, while in 1897 a minimum of 20 children (between the ages of 6 and 16) was required for the establishment of a school district. Under provincial legislation, the government provided for the full cost of education in authorized school districts.

As was the case under colonial legislation, local residents were required to petition the government if they wished to have their community designated a school district. Normally, these petitions (many of which are preserved in GR 1445) included the names and ages of the children who proposed to attend the local school. If there were a sufficient number of school age children within a prescribed area, and if at least three residents were qualified to serve as trustees, a school district would be formally established by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The boundaries of the school district were then "defined" and published in the *British Columbia Gazette*.

Schools could also be established in communities which did not have enough school age children to meet the requirements for a school district. Between 1872 and 1896, a public school could be opened in any locale which had between 7 and 14 school age children. In 1905, the minimum number of school age children raised to 10; the maximum number was set at 19 in 1897. For communities which did not qualify as "school districts," the government provided discretionary grants to help pay the costs of teachers' salaries. In such cases, local residents were expected to provide the schoolhouse and to pay the other educational expenses. The partially-subsidized schools in these small communities were sometimes referred to as "undefined local schools." Together with the more generously endowed "school district schools," they were also known as "common schools."

In 1884, school districts were subdivided into two broad categories: City and Rural. "City school districts" were required to elect more trustees than rural school districts, and gradually they assumed a greater proportion of the costs of education. In 1901, city school districts were further subdivided into three categories, according to the average number of pupils attending district schools and according to the number of trustees elected. The tripartite classification — whereby cities and larger towns were described as being first, second or third class city school districts — was introduced to reflect changes in the distribution of per capita grants.

Further changes respecting school finance were made in 1906, at which time another category — "rural municipality school districts" — was created. This category applied to municipalities (e.g., Burnaby, Richmond, Saanich) which embraced several formerly-separate rural school districts. In 1911, these large, suburban administrative units were restyle "district municipality school districts."

Between 1884 and the turn of the century, schools in areas outside organized municipalities were generally classified as "rural schools." But in 1901 a distinction was made between "rural schools" (having 20 pupils or more, and constituting a school district) and "assisted schools" (having fewer than 20 pupils and receiving minimal government support). Other classifications were introduced in the 1920s, notably "community school districts" (with reference to schools established in Doukhobour communities) and "company school districts" (for schools opened in so-called company towns). After June 1933, however, all schools outside organized municipalities — including previously designated "assisted schools" — were classified simply as "rural schools."[1]

In the early 1930s, there were over 800 separate rural school districts in British Columbia. Many of these school districts were located in sparsely settled areas, and most comprised small one-room schools. For economic reasons, the isolated schools were gradually merged into larger administrative units known as "consolidated" and "united" school districts. In 1934, for example, the Peace River Educational Administrative Area was formed by consolidating over 60 separate school districts. The process of consolidation accelerated during the Second World War, when many small rural schools were closed, and as rural, municipal, and city school districts were united. After 1946 (following the recommendations of the Cameron Report), nearly all school districts in the province were reorganized into 74 large administrative units.[2] These large school districts, which presently number 75, still constitute the basic administrative units of the provincial public school system. The school districts are defined geographically and are identified by numbers — hence S.D. no. 3 (Kimberley), S.D. no. 39 (Vancouver), S.D. no. 50 (Queen Charlotte), S.D. no. 61 (Greater Victoria), etc.

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[1] See *B.C. Gazette* (22 June 1933), pp. 885-910, for a list of newly- designated rural school districts. The schools listed had previously been classified as "assisted" schools.

[2] School Districts 1 to 74 were defined by the Council of Public Instruction on 12 April 1946. The reorganization was enacted immediately through the *Public Schools Act Amendment Act* [10 Geo. 6, c.64]. For descriptions of the new School District boundaries see GR 138, v. 10, file 1 and *B.C. Gazette* (18 April 1946), pp. 1113-1150.

## City School Districts

Beginning in 1884, the more populous centres of the province were classified as "city school districts." An amendment to the school act in 1888 [51 Vict., c.32] required the school boards of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver to pay one-third of the cost of teachers' salaries; under the 1891 school act [54 Vict., c.40], city boards were required to defray half the cost of salaries and the total cost of school sites, buildings, repairs, and incidental expenses. A new system of school funding, based on per capita grants, was introduced in 1901 [1 Ed. 7, c.48], at which time urban centres were classified as "cities" of the first, second, and third class for school purposes. Methods of apportioning grants were revised in 1905, but the tripartite classification was retained.

This section consists of a list of city school districts established in the province between 1884 and 1946. A date shown in parentheses indicates when a school was first opened in the district or when the district was first defined.

Researchers should note that city school districts usually embraced a number of individual schools, including elementary, superior, junior high and high schools. In order to identify particular schools within the district, researchers will have to consult the annual public schools reports. Additional information about city schools (e.g. exact locations, details of construction, etc.) may be available from local school district offices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberni (1886) | Designated "City School District" [CSD], 3rd class, 1913 |
| Armstrong (1893) | CSD 3rd class, 1913 |
| Chilliwack (1874) | CSD 3rd class, 1908; 2nd class, 1915 |
| Columbia (1899) | CSD 3rd class, 1901. Amalgamated with Grand Forks, 1902. |
| Courtenay (1870) | CSD 3rd class, 1914 |
| Cranbrook (1897) | CSD 3rd class, 1901; 2nd class, 1910 |
| Cumberland (Union Mines, 1890) | CSD 3rd class, 1901 |
| Duncan (1891) | CSD 3rd class, 1912 |
| Enderby (1888) | CSD 3rd class, 1906 |
| Fernie (1897) | CSD 3rd class, 1905; 2nd class, 1910 |
| Grand Forks (1897) | CSD 3rd class; 2nd class, 1909 |
| Greenwood (1897) | CSD 3rd class, 1901 |
| Kamloops (1886) | CSD 3rd class, 1901 |
| Kaslo (1893) | CSD 3rd class, 1901 |
| Kelowna (1893) | CSD 3rd class, 1906; 2nd class, 1912 |
| Ladysmith (1900) | CSD 2nd class, 1905 |
| Merritt (1908) | CSD 3rd class, 1912 |
| Nanaimo (1870) | CSD 1884; CSD 2nd class, 1901 |
| Nelson (1892) | CSD 2nd class, 1901 |
| New Westminster (1870) | CSD 1884; CSD 2nd class, 1901; 1st class, 1909 |
| North Vancouver (1902) | CSD 3rd class, 1906; 2nd class, 1909 |
| Phoenix (1900) | CSD 3rd class, 1901. School closed and status rescinded, 1920 |
| Port Alberni (1912) | CSD 3rd class, 1912 |
| Port Coquitlam (1913) | CSD 3rd class, 1913 |
| Port Moody (1884) | CSD 3rd class, 1913 |
| Prince George (1914) | CSD 3rd class, 1915 |
| Prince Rupert (1910) | CSD 3rd class, 1912 |
| Revelstoke (1890) | CSD 3rd class, 1901; 2nd class, 1905 |
| Rossland (Trail Creek, 1895) | CSD 2nd class, 1901 |
| Salmon Arm (1891) | CSD 3rd class, 1912 |
| Sandon (1897) | CSD 3rd class, 1901 |
| Slocan (Brandon-Slocan 1897) | CSD 3rd class, 1905 |
| Trail (1896) | CSC 3rd class, 1901 |
| Vancouver (Granville, 1873) | CSD 1888; CSD 1st class, 1901 |
| Vernon (Priest's Valley, 1883) | CSD 3rd class, 1901; 2nd class 1909 |
| Victoria (1869) | CSD 1884; CSD 1st class, 1901 |
| Wellington | CSD 3rd class, 1901. Status reduced to Graded Rural School, 1902 |

## Rural Municipality School Districts

In 1906, by an amendment to the *Public School Act* [6 Ed. 7, c.39], 21 “rural municipality school districts” were created. The new municipal school districts absorbed 127 single-school areas. The number of rural municipality districts was later increased to 25 as larger administrative units proved to be in all respects more economical and efficient than unattached rural districts.

Many of the schools which operated within rural municipality school districts were small, one-room establishments. Although these schools had many of the characteristics of a “rural” school, they were not officially classified as such, and so have not been included in the list of rural and assisted school districts. For example: Steelhead (1924), a one-room country school, sheltered under the Rural Municipality School District of Mission, while a similar school, Trepannier (1912), was part of Peachland Rural Municipality School District. Researchers wishing to identify these small post-1906 schools should refer to the annual public schools reports. Additional information, including school attendance registers, may be available from local school district offices.

The following is a list of rural municipality school districts in existence prior to re-organization in 1946. Unless otherwise noted, the districts were established under the *Public School (Amendment) Act* of 1906. The dates shown in parentheses indicate when the district was first defined as a common or rural school district, or when the “core” school within the rural municipality district was first opened.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burnaby (1893) | |
| Chilliwack (1883) | |
| Coldstream (1886) | Designated Rural Municipality School District [RMSD], 1907 |
| Coquitlam (Junction, 1891) | |
| Cowichan (1884) | |
| Delta (1888) | |
| Esquimalt (1870) | RMSD, 1912 |
| Fraser Mills (c.1923-1924) | |
| Glenmore | RMSD, 1922-1925. No school in operation after 1925. |
| Kent (Agassiz, 1890) | |
| Langley (1871) | |
| Maple Ridge (1874) | |
| Matsqui (1874) | |
| Mission (St. Mary's Mission, 1885) | |
| North Saanich (1872) | RMSD, 1907 |
| North Vancouver (1902) | |
| Oak Bay (1894) | |
| Peachland (1898) | RMSD, 1909 |
| Penticton (1896) | RMSD, 1909 |
| Pitt Meadows (1912) | RMSD, 1914 |
| Point Grey (Eburne, 1903) | RMSD, 1907 |
| Richmond (North Arm, 1877) | |
| Saanich (1872) | |
| Salmon Arm (1891) | |
| South Vancouver (1893) | |
| Spallumcheen (1884) | |
| Sumas (1871) | |
| Summerland | RMSD, 1907 |
| Surrey (Clover Valley, 1883) | |
| West Vancouver (1899) | RMSD, 1912 |

## Rural and Assisted School Districts

As noted previously, Rural and Assisted School Districts were classified separately between 1901 and 1932. However, the status of these small country schools changed frequently. An "assisted" school could be "raised" to "rural" status if the number of pupils in the district increased; conversely, a "rural" school district might be "reduced" to the "assisted" category if enrolment declined. Likewise, it was not uncommon for a school to close for several years, then reopen under a different category — and sometimes under a different name. Because of the many changes that occurred, "rural" and "assisted" schools are listed together in this section of Appendix C. Schools nominally classified as "company school districts" and as "community school districts" are also included.

The following *alphabetical* and *chronological* lists, which are more or less comprehensive, were compiled from the annual public schools reports, from notices published in the government *Gazette*, and from records maintained by the Department of Education — notably GR 138 [Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction] and GR 1479, vol. 4.

Researchers wishing to determine the general location of many of the schools herein listed should consult GR 462, vol. 1. This register, originally maintained to assist school inspectors, describes the location of rural and assisted schools, ca. 1917-1946. Typical entries are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackson Bay: | a post office on Lewis Channel — Topaz Harbour Route of Union Steamship Company from Vancouver. |
| Moberly: | flag station, main line of CPR on Columbia River, 6 miles north of Golden. |

Researchers wishing to establish the precise location and boundaries of school districts should consult the government *Gazette*, beginning with the year in which the district was first defined. Alterations to school district boundaries, along with changes in the districts' name or status, are also noted in the *Gazette*, in GR 138 (vols. 1-3), and — for the years 1921-1945 — in GR 1479, vol. 4.

With regard to changes in the names of school districts, the following method of notation has been used. The original name of each school is given, along with the year that the school district was first defined. A name and a date in parentheses indicates that the name of the school was subsequently altered. To further assist researchers, an effort has also been made to identify schools which were first established under other names. For example:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1907 | Granite Siding (Belford, 1919) |
| 1919 | Belford (ex Granite Siding, 1907) |

The first entry indicates that Granite Siding School District was established in 1907 and that its name was changed to Belford in 1919. The second entry shows that Belford School District, gazetted in 1919, had originally been defined under the name Granite Siding in 1907.

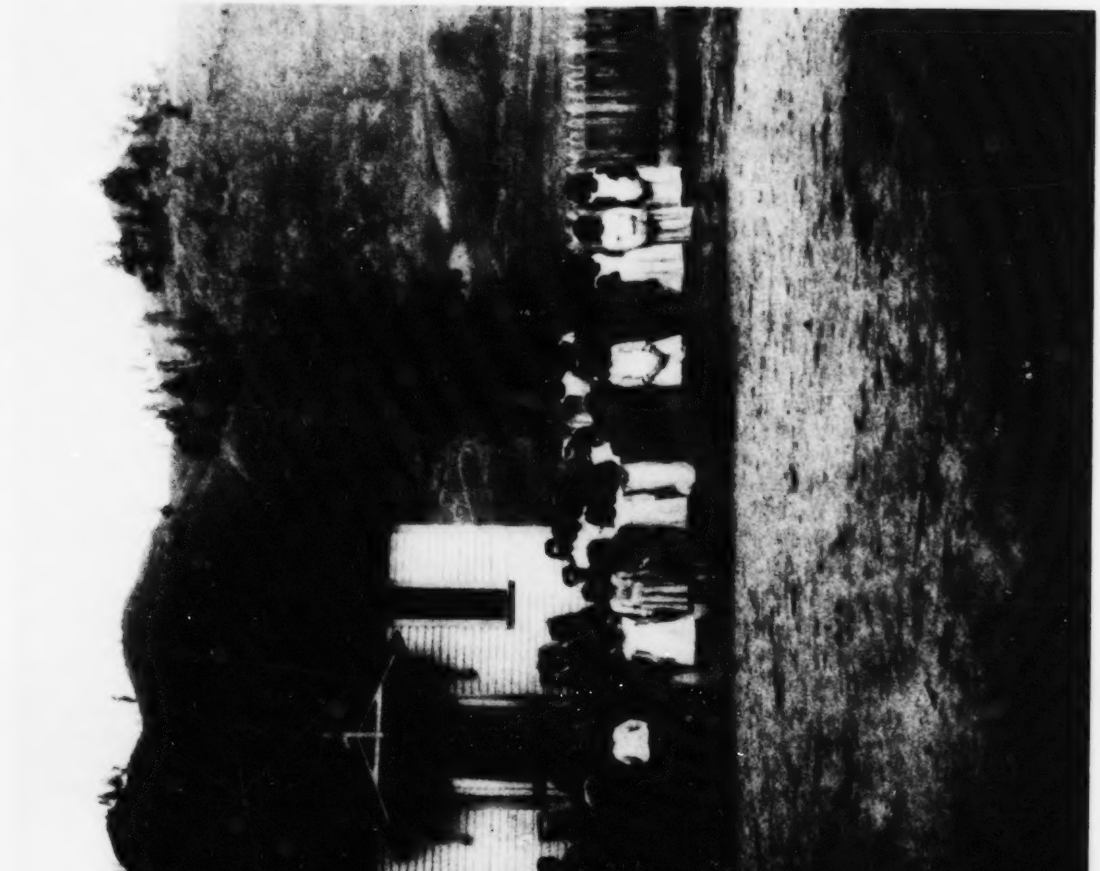
In some instances, a school district was renamed within months of its establishment. In such cases, the same conventions apply:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 | Stillwater (Annie Bay, 1925) |
| 1925 | Annie Bay (ex Stillwater, 1925) |

The example indicates that this school first appears in the *Gazette* under the name Stillwater in 1925, but that later in the year its name was changed to Annie Bay. Again, researchers should consult the *B.C. Gazette* or GR 138, vol. 4, to determine exactly when the name was officially changed.

In addition, researchers should note that the same name was sometimes given to different schools in different areas. For example, a school district near Nanaimo was established in 1898 under the name "Alexandria." The school was subsequently renamed "South Wellington," while another school - also known as "Alexandria" - was opened on the Mainland. As ever, the government Gazette should be consulted to clarify matters.

A final *caveat*: it was not uncommon for a school to open several years before its district boundaries were officially defined in the *Gazette*. In Clinton, for example, a school was established as early as 1869, but formal district boundaries were not established until 1892. Similarly, many school districts defined by the Council of Public Instruction in 1929-1930 embraced schools which had been in operation for several years. In other words, it is difficult to be exact in determining the "origin" of many rural and assisted schools. Researchers should cross-check with the annual public schools reports to verify when classes were first held in a particular school.



*First Midway School, 1894.* BCARS G-8002

# Alphabetical List of Rural and Assisted Schools

| | |
|---|---|
| 1891 | Abbotsford |
| 1893 | Aberdeen |
| 1944 | Adams Lake |
| 1921 | Adelphi |
| 1890 | Agassiz |
| 1897 | Ainsworth |
| 1924 | Aiyansh |
| 1886 | Alberni |
| 1899 | Albert Canyon |
| 1915 | Albert Head |
| 1922 | Albreda |
| 1931 | Alderdale |
| 1886 | Aldergrove |
| 1891 | Aldergrove, South |
| 1911 | Aldermere |
| 1899 | Alert Bay |
| 1920 | Alexander Manson |
| 1912 | Alexandria |
| 1898 | Alexandria (Wellington South, 1911) |
| 1922 | Alexandria North |
| 1925 | Alexis Creek |
| 1921 | Aleza Lake |
| 1917 | Alice Arm |
| 1908 | Alice Siding |
| 1918 | Alkali |
| 1903 | Alkali Lake |
| 1915 | Allen Grove |
| 1920 | Allenby |
| 1932 | Alta Lake |
| 1900 | Anaconda |
| 1932 | Anahim Lake |
| 1896 | Anarchist Mountain |
| 1918 | Anderson Creek |
| 1922 | Anglemont |
| 1915 | Annable |
| 1909 | Annacis Island |
| 1925 | Annie Bay (ex Stillwater, 1925) |
| 1890 | Anniedale |
| 1925 | Anstey Arm |
| 1939 | Anyox (ex Granby Bay 1916) |
| 1913 | Appledale |
| 1919 | Argenta |
| 1893 | Armstrong |
| 1931 | Arras (ex Rattray, 1930) |
| 1932 | Arrow Creek |
| 1944 | Arrow Park United (ex East Arrow Park, 1910 & West Arrow Park, 1910) |
| 1910 | Arrow Park, East (ex Arrow Park, 1910) |
| 1910 | Arrow Park, West |
| 1900 | Arrowhead |
| 1945 | Arrowhead United (ex Arrowhead, 1900 & Crawford Creek, 1914 & Hall's Landing, 1911 & Sproat, 1918) |
| 1889 | Ashcroft (Lady Byng, 1922) |
| 1911 | Ashton Creek |
| 1914 | Aspen Grove |
| 1892 | Atchelitz |
| 1908 | Athalmer (Athalmer-Invermere, 1924) |
| 1924 | Athalmer-Invermere (ex Athalmer, 1908 & Invermere, 1918) |
| 1902 | Atlin |
| 1923 | Australian (ex Hilborn, 1917) |
| 1926 | Avola (ex Wire Cache, 1921) |
| 1919 | Bainbridge |
| 1923 | Baker Creek |
| 1931 | Baldonnel (ex Fort St. John, East, 1924) |
| 1911 | Balfour |
| 1916 | Balmoral |
| 1921 | Bamberton |
| 1918 | Bamfield |
| 1871 | Barkerville |
| 1902 | Barnet |
| 1934 | Barnhart Vale (ex Campbell Creek, 1899) |
| 1903 | Barnston Island |
| 1939 | Barrett Lake |
| 1917 | Barriere Power-House |
| 1910 | Barriere River |
| 1916 | Barriere Valley (Forks, 1922) |
| 1909 | Baynes Lake |
| 1909 | Beaconsfield |
| 1928 | Beale Quarries |
| 1921 | Bear Creek |
| 1921 | Bear Flats |
| 1921 | Bear Head |
| 1904 | Beaton |
| 1913 | Beaufort |
| 1892 | Beaver |
| 1921 | Beaver Cove (Telegraph Cove, 1945) |
| 1902 | Beaver Creek |
| 1940 | Beaver Falls |
| 1915 | Beaver Lake |
| 1900 | Beaver Mouth |
| 1885 | Beaver Point |
| 1925 | Beaver River |
| 1926 | Beaverdell |
| 1942 | Beaverdell United (ex Beaverdell, 1926 & Carmi, 1938 & Wallace Mountain, 1939) |
| 1919 | Beaverley |
| 1929 | Beavermouth |
| 1930 | Bednesti |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1908 | Begbie |
| 1919 | Belford (ex Granite Siding, 1907) |
| 1936 | Bella Bella |
| 1896 | Bella Coola |
| 1901 | Bella Coola Lower |
| 1943 | Bella Coola United (ex Bella Coola, 1895 & Mackenzie United, 1938) |
| 1930 | Belle View |
| 1920 | Bellevue |
| 1890 | Belmont |
| 1909 | Bench |
| 1926 | Bend |
| 1929 | Benvoulin (ex Okanagan, 1874) |
| 1909 | Beresford |
| 1904 | Berlin |
| 1912 | Berrydale |
| 1939 | Bestwick (ex Campbell Range, 1918) |
| 1920 | Bevan (ex No. 7 Mine, 1912) |
| 1942 | Bevan-Puntledge United (ex Bevan, 1920 & Puntledge, 1920) |
| 1884 | Big Bar |
| 1925 | Big Bar Creek |
| 1916 | Big Bar Mountain |
| 1913 | Big Bar Upper |
| 1908 | Big Creek |
| 1913 | Big Eddy |
| 1922 | Big Lake |
| 1940 | Big Missouri |
| 1924 | Big Sand Creek |
| 1889 | Bigger Prairie (Lochiel, 1892) |
| 1923 | Birch Island |
| 1920 | Birchbank |
| 1923 | Birken |
| 1922 | Black Canyon |
| 1922 | Black Creek |
| 1897 | Black Mountain |
| 1931 | Black Mountain |
| 1906 | Black Mountain (Rutland, 1915) |
| 1928 | Blackpool (ex Clearwater, 1916) |
| 1934 | Blackpool West (Star Lake, 1936) |
| 1916 | Blaeberry |
| 1923 | Blakeburn |
| 1913 | Blind Bay |
| 1921 | Blind Channel |
| 1930 | Bliss Landing |
| 1927 | Bloedel |
| 1918 | Blubber Bay |
| 1927 | Blucher Hall |
| 1905 | Blue Mountain |
| 1921 | Blue Ridge School |
| 1917 | Blue River |
| 1923 | Blue Springs |
| 1905 | Blue Springs (ex White Valley, 1892) |
| 1916 | Blueberry Creek |
| 1931 | Bon Accord |
| 1886 | Bonaparte |
| 1919 | Bonaparte North |
| 1915 | Bonaparte Valley |
| 1923 | Bonnington Falls |
| 1917 | Boston Bar |
| 1912 | Boswell |
| 1922 | Bouchie Lake |
| 1925 | Boulder |
| 1886 | Boundary Bay |
| 1895 | Boundary Creek (Midway, 1898) |
| 1904 | Boundary Falls |
| 1893 | Bowen Island |
| 1918 | Bowie (Cambie, 1936) |
| 1917 | Bowser |
| 1909 | Box Lake |
| 1920 | Brackendale (ex Squamish, 1894) |
| 1930 | Bradley Creek |
| 1919 | Braeside (Sunrise, 1931) |
| 1936 | Bralorne (ex Lorne Mine, 1932) |
| 1897 | Brandon-Slocan (Slocan, 1901) |
| 1905 | Brechin |
| 1934 | Brexton (ex Fish Lake, 1934) |
| 1908 | Bridesville |
| 1920 | Bridge Lake |
| 1928 | Bridge River |
| 1912 | Brilliant |
| 1922 | Brilliant (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1934 | Brilliant Community (ex Brilliant, 1922 & Champion Creek, 1922 & Glade, 1922 & Kamonoe, 1933 & Krestova, 1922 & Ootischenia, 1922 & Pass Creek, 1922 & ex Pleasant, 1933) |
| 1906 | Brisco |
| 1923 | Britannia Beach |
| 1923 | Britannia Mine |
| 1930 | Brocklehurst |
| 1898 | Brooklynn |
| 1919 | Brookmere |
| 1926 | Brooks |
| 1920 | Brown Creek |
| 1891 | Brownsville |
| 1920 | Buckley Bay |
| 1923 | Buffalo Creek |
| 1924 | Bulkley North |
| 1921 | Bulkley South (Forestdale, 1938) |
| 1915 | Bull River Bridge |
| 1873 | Burgoyne Bay |
| 1896 | Burnaby, West |
| 1919 | Burns Lake |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | Burrard Inlet (Moodyville, 1883) |
| 1893 | Burton (Burton's Prairie, 1882; Dewdney, 1911) |
| 1930 | Burton (ex Burtondale, 1909) |
| 1882 | Burton's Prairie (Burton, 1893; Dewdney, 1911) |
| 1909 | Burtondale (ex Burton, 1930) |
| 1892 | Cache Creek |
| 1873 | Cache Creek Boarding School |
| 1885 | Cadboro |
| 1921 | Cahilty |
| 1918 | Caithness |
| 1931 | Cale Creek |
| 1936 | Cambie (ex Bowie, 1918) |
| 1903 | Camborne |
| 1944 | Camp 101 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1933 | Camp 2 Vedder Crossing (Vedder River, 1934) |
| 1945 | Camp 20 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1944 | Camp 300 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1944 | Camp 49 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1931 | Camp Creek |
| 1925 | Camp Lister |
| 1897 | Camp McKinney |
| 1895 | Camp Slough |
| 1896 | Camp Slough School District - New site |
| 1899 | Campbell Creek (Barnhart Vale, 1934) |
| 1902 | Campbell Creek South |
| 1928 | Campbell Falls |
| 1926 | Campbell Ranch |
| 1918 | Campbell Range (Bestwick, 1939) |
| 1909 | Campbell River |
| 1945 | Campbell River United (ex Campbell River, 1909 & Oyster Bay, 1934) |
| 1929 | Canal Flats |
| 1917 | Canford |
| 1916 | Canim Lake |
| 1901 | Canoe Creek |
| 1905 | Canoe Creek North (ex Canoe Creek, 1901) |
| 1905 | Canoe Creek South |
| 1884 | Canoe Pass (Westham, 1892; Westham Island, 1903) |
| 1936 | Canyon (ex Canyon City, 1910) |
| 1910 | Canyon City (Canyon, 1936) |
| 1922 | Canyon Creek |
| 1936 | Cape Mudge |
| 1898 | Cape Scott |
| 1923 | Capilano Intake |
| 1908 | Carbonado |
| 1898 | Cariboo Road |
| 1908 | Carlin Siding |
| 1938 | Carmi |
| 1932 | Carpio (ex Johnsonville, 1932) |
| 1906 | Carr's Landing |
| 1909 | Carroll's Landing |
| 1908 | Carson |
| 1914 | Cartier |
| 1899 | Cascade City |
| 1938 | Casino |
| 1923 | Cassidy |
| 1919 | Cassidy (ex Waterloo, 1918) |
| 1922 | Castle Rock |
| 1914 | Castledale |
| 1908 | Castlegar (Castlegar, 1932) |
| 1932 | Castlegar (ex Castlegar, 1908 & Kinnaird, 1926) |
| 1942 | Castlegar United Rural (ex Castlegar, 1932 & Robson, 1908) |
| 1917 | Cawston (ex Keremeos South, 1915) |
| 1901 | Cayoosh Creek |
| 1931 | Cecil Lake |
| 1933 | Cecil Lake North (Erinlea, 1933) |
| 1874 | Cedar (North Cedar, 1880) |
| 1896 | Cedar East |
| 1869 | Cedar Hill |
| 1880 | Cedar North (ex Cedar, 1874) |
| 1880 | Cedar South |
| 1929 | Cedarside |
| 1921 | Cedarvale |
| 1924 | Celista (ex North Shuswap, 1911) |
| 1945 | Central Okanagan United |
| 1934 | Central Peace |
| 1897 | Centre Road |
| 1884 | Centreville (ex Upper Chilliwack, 1883; Chilliwack, 1893) |
| 1922 | Champion Creek |
| 1925 | Charlie Lake |
| 1909 | Chase |
| 1915 | Chase Creek |
| 1920 | Chase Creek, Lower |
| 1899 | Chase River (ex South Field, 1891) |
| 1901 | Chasm |
| 1915 | Chaumox |
| 1918 | Cheakamus |
| 1874 | Cheam |
| 1922 | Cheam View |
| 1883 | Chemainus |
| 1890 | Chemainus Landing |
| 1936 | Chemainus Municipality |
| 1913 | Cherry Creek |
| 1942 | Cheslatta |
| 1926 | Chezacut |
| 1916 | Chief Lake |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1915 | Chilco |
| 1928 | Chilco Ranch |
| 1886 | Chilcotin (Empire, 1888) |
| 1874 | Chilliwack (Upper Chilliwack, 1883; Centreville, 1884; Chilliwack, 1893) |
| 1884 | Chilliwack (ex Lower Chilliwack, 1883; Chilliwack South, 1893) |
| 1893 | Chilliwack (ex Upper Chilliwack, 1883; ex Centreville, 1884) |
| 1890 | Chilliwack East |
| 1928 | Chilliwack River |
| 1893 | Chilliwack South (ex Chilliwack, 1884) |
| 1883 | Chilliwack, Lower (Chilliwack, 1884) |
| 1883 | Chilliwack, Upper (ex Chilliwack, 1874; Centreville, 1884) |
| 1912 | Chimney Creek |
| 1927 | Chinook Cove |
| 1921 | Christian Valley |
| 1916 | Christina Lake |
| 1944 | Christina Lake United (ex Christina Lake, 1916 & Cascade, 1899 & Fife, 1913) |
| 1921 | Chu Chua |
| 1942 | Cisco |
| 1933 | Claxton |
| 1941 | Claydon Bay |
| 1931 | Clayhurst |
| 1899 | Clayoquot |
| 1909 | Clayoquot Sound (Tofino, 1924) |
| 1890 | Clayton |
| 1916 | Clearwater (Blackpool, 1928) |
| 1929 | Clearwater (ex Raft River, 1919) |
| 1920 | Clifton |
| 1869 | Clinton |
| 1892 | Clinton |
| 1922 | Clo-oose |
| 1883 | Clover Valley (ex Surrey, 1882) |
| 1893 | Cloverdale (ex Clover Valley, 1883) |
| 1904 | Coal Creek |
| 1941 | Coal Harbour |
| 1912 | Coalmont |
| 1928 | Coast Logging (floating school) |
| 1913 | Cobble Hill |
| 1899 | Cody |
| 1915 | Cokato |
| 1886 | Coldstream |
| 1905 | Coldwater |
| 1931 | Coleman Creek |
| 1922 | Colleymount |
| 1919 | Collishaw |
| 1917 | Coltern |
| 1899 | Columbia |
| 1909 | Columbia Gardens |
| 1914 | Columbia Park |
| 1935 | Columbia Valley (ex Cultus Lake, 1928) |
| 1873 | Colwood |
| 1900 | Comaplix |
| 1898 | Commonage |
| 1870 | Comox (Comox North, 1884; Courtenay, 1893) |
| 1893 | Comox (ex South Comox, 1884) |
| 1926 | Comox Consolidated (ex Comox, 1898 & Lazo, 1903 & Nob Hill, 1911) |
| 1933 | Comox Lake |
| 1884 | Comox North (ex Comox, 1870; Courtenay, 1895) |
| 1884 | Comox South (Comox, 1893) |
| 1913 | Concord |
| 1919 | Cooper Creek |
| 1915 | Copper City |
| 1915 | Copper Creek (Seven Lakes, 1932) |
| 1916 | Copper Mountain |
| 1910 | Corbin |
| 1902 | Cortes Island |
| 1945 | Cortez Island United |
| 1885 | Courtenay (Grantham, 1893) |
| 1893 | Courtenay (ex Comox, 1870; North Comox, 1884) |
| 1897 | Cowichan (ex McPherson, 1895) |
| 1884 | Cowichan (ex South Cowichan, 1869; McPherson, 1895) |
| 1914 | Cowichan Lake (Lake Cowichan, 1943) |
| 1870 | Cowichan North (Maple Bay, 1885) |
| 1885 | Cowichan South |
| 1869 | Cowichan South (Cowichan, 1884) |
| 1902 | Craigellachie |
| 1870 | Craigflower |
| 1938 | Craigflower |
| 1930 | Cranberry Lake |
| 1918 | Cranberry Marsh |
| 1899 | Cranbrook |
| 1932 | Cranbrook Mills |
| 1910 | Crawford Bay |
| 1914 | Crawford Creek |
| 1931 | Creighton Valley |
| 1901 | Crescent Island |
| 1937 | Crescent Lake |
| 1910 | Crescent Valley |
| 1899 | Creston |
| 1937 | Creston Valley United |
| 1927 | Creston West |
| 1921 | Criss Creek |
| 1902 | Crofton |
| 1943 | Crouse Creek |
| 1927 | Crow's Nest (Crowsnest, 1915) |

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| 1915 | Crowsnest (Crow's Nest, 1927) |
| 1925 | Croydon |
| 1930 | Crystal Spring |
| 1901 | Cultus Lake |
| 1944 | Cultus Lake |
| 1928 | Cultus Lake (Columbia Valley, 1935) |
| 1898 | Cumberland (ex Union Mines, 1890) |
| 1912 | Curzon |
| 1937 | Danskin (ex Francois Lake, South, 1922) |
| 1915 | Darcy Mountain |
| 1926 | Darlington |
| 1919 | Dawson Creek (ex Pouce Coupe, 1917) |
| 1921 | Dawson Creek, North |
| 1921 | Dawson Creek, South |
| 1934 | Deadman's Creek |
| 1901 | Deadwood |
| 1920 | Decker Lake |
| 1929 | Deep Bay |
| 1914 | Deep Cove |
| 1894 | Deep Creek |
| 1909 | Deer Park |
| 1888 | Delta |
| 1926 | Delta Central (ex Ladner, 1893) |
| 1912 | Demars, West |
| 1877 | Denman Island |
| 1885 | Departure Bay |
| 1924 | Deroche (ex North Nicomen, 1893) |
| 1922 | Despard |
| 1930 | Devereaux |
| 1911 | Dewdney (ex Burton, 1893) |
| 1923 | Dewey |
| 1912 | Diamond Crossing |
| 1933 | Digby Island |
| 1900 | Discovery |
| 1906 | District Lot 472 |
| 1920 | Divide |
| 1921 | Doe Creek |
| 1940 | Doe River |
| 1926 | Dog Creek |
| 1903 | Dolan's Corners |
| 1921 | Dome Creek |
| 1887 | Donald |
| 1941 | Donald |
| 1918 | Doriston |
| 1924 | Dorr |
| 1924 | Dorreen |
| 1895 | Douglas |
| 1921 | Dove Creek (ex Nikrap, 1911) |
| 1912 | Dragon Lake |
| 1921 | Driftwood Creek |
| 1908 | Dry Valley |
| 1913 | Duck Range (ex Ducks, 1893; ex Campbell's Creek, 1895; ex Monte Creek, 1913) |
| 1892 | Duck's (Monte Creek, 1913) |
| 1902 | Duhamel (Willow Point, 1921) |
| 1942 | Dumaresq |
| 1891 | Dunach |
| 1896 | Dunach South |
| 1891 | Duncan |
| 1905 | Dundonald |
| 1915 | Dunster |
| 1930 | Duthie Mines |
| 1938 | Eagan Lake |
| 1921 | Eagle Bay |
| 1918 | Eagle Valley |
| 1934 | East Pine |
| 1903 | Eburne |
| 1927 | Ecclestone [near Kelowna] |
| 1919 | Ecoole |
| 1924 | Edgewater |
| 1909 | Edgewood |
| 1910 | Edith Lake (ex Jacko Creek, 1906) |
| 1933 | Egmont (ex Jervis Inlet, 1929) |
| 1902 | Eholt |
| 1924 | Elk Bay |
| 1912 | Elk Bridge |
| 1899 | Elk Lake [near Quatsino Sound] |
| 1910 | Elk Prairie |
| 1906 | Elkmouth |
| 1899 | Elko |
| 1919 | Ellesby |
| 1934 | Ellesby |
| 1908 | Ellison (ex Okanagan Mission, 1895) |
| 1919 | Elphinstone Bay (ex. Roberts Creek, 1911) |
| 1888 | Empire (ex Chilcotin, 1886) |
| 1910 | Empire Valley |
| 1915 | Endako |
| 1888 | Enderby |
| 1906 | Enderby North |
| 1921 | Engen |
| 1927 | Englewood |
| 1887 | English |
| 1927 | Enterprise |
| 1907 | Erickson |
| 1907 | Erie |
| 1933 | Erinlea (ex North Cecil Lake, 1933) |
| 1915 | Errington |
| 1946 | Esperanza (ex Hecate-Tahsis, 1945) |
| 1870 | Esquimalt |
| 1889 | Essington |
| 1917 | Essondale |

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| 1932 | Eureka |
| 1923 | Evelyn |
| 1921 | Ewing's Landing |
| 1899 | Extension |
| 1900 | Extension Mine, Slope No. 1 |
| 1935 | Fairbridge |
| 1892 | Fairfield |
| 1898 | Fairview |
| 1907 | Falconer |
| 1913 | Falkland |
| 1915 | False Bay |
| 1908 | Fanny Bay |
| 1940 | Farrell Creek |
| 1911 | Fauquier |
| 1923 | Felker Lake |
| 1900 | Ferguson |
| 1930 | Ferguson |
| 1893 | Ferndale |
| 1899 | Fernie |
| 1934 | Fie Valley |
| 1893 | Field |
| 1913 | Fife |
| 1924 | Finmoore (ex Stuart Station, 1922) |
| 1920 | Fir Valley |
| 1913 | Fire Valley (Inonoaklin Valley, 1928) |
| 1923 | Firvale |
| 1930 | Fish Creek |
| 1914 | Fish Lake |
| 1934 | Fish Lake (Brexton, 1934) |
| 1921 | Fish Lake Road |
| 1912 | Five Mile Creek |
| 1911 | Flagstone |
| 1921 | Floral Creek |
| 1918 | Florence Mine |
| 1922 | Forde |
| 1929 | Forest Glen (Glendevon, 1942) |
| 1922 | Forest Grove |
| 1937 | Forestdale (ex Bulkley, South, 1921) |
| 1927 | Forfar |
| 1922 | Forks (ex Barriere Valley, 1916) |
| 1915 | Fort Fraser |
| 1922 | Fort Fraser North |
| 1912 | Fort George |
| 1911 | Fort George (South Fort George, 1911) |
| 1932 | Fort George Canyon |
| 1944 | Fort Nelson |
| 1943 | Fort Rupert |
| 1923 | Fort St. James |
| 1921 | Fort St. John |
| 1924 | Fort St. John East (Baldonnel, 1931) |
| 1897 | Fort Steele |
| 1905 | Foster's Bar |
| 1914 | Foster's Bar |
| 1925 | Four Mile |
| 1928 | Francis Lake (nr Burns Lake) |
| 1921 | Francois Lake |
| 1922 | Francois Lake, South (Danskin, 1937) |
| 1936 | Francois Lake, West |
| 1937 | Franklin River |
| 1927 | Fraser Flats |
| 1922 | Fraser Lake |
| 1926 | Fraser Lake North |
| 1930 | Fraser View |
| 1911 | French Creek |
| 1906 | Fruitland |
| 1929 | Fruitova |
| 1908 | Fruitvale |
| 1872 | Gabriola (South Gabriola, 1883) |
| 1883 | Gabriola North |
| 1883 | Gabriola South (ex Gabriola, 1872) |
| 1936 | Gabriola United (ex Gabriola North, 1883 & Gabriola South, 1883 & Gabriola East, 1919) |
| 1919 | Gabriola, East |
| 1909 | Galena |
| 1907 | Galena Bay |
| 1892 | Galiano |
| 1918 | Galiano North |
| 1900 | Galiano South |
| 1923 | Galley Bay |
| 1929 | Galloway |
| 1915 | Gambier Island |
| 1896 | Ganges |
| 1917 | Ganges Harbour |
| 1906 | Garnet Valley |
| 1934 | Garrett |
| 1893 | Genoa |
| 1907 | Georgetown |
| 1928 | Georgetown Mills |
| 1912 | Gerrard |
| 1924 | Gibson Creek |
| 1925 | Gilford Island |
| 1901 | Gill |
| 1912 | Gillies Bay |
| 1913 | Gilpin |
| 1919 | Giscome |
| 1918 | Glacier |
| 1922 | Glade Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1920 | Gladwin |
| 1910 | Glenbank |
| 1919 | Glencoe |
| 1942 | Glendevon (ex Forest Glen, 1929) |
| 1900 | Glenemma |

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| 1922 | Glenmore |
| 1901 | Glenora |
| 1913 | Glenrosa |
| 1921 | Glentanna |
| 1893 | Glenvalley |
| 1890 | Glenwood |
| 1934 | Gold Bridge |
| 1890 | Golden |
| 1895 | Goldstream |
| 1891 | Gordon Head |
| 1922 | Gowland Harbour |
| 1928 | Graham Siding |
| 1916 | Granby Bay (Anyox, 1939) |
| 1897 | Grand Forks |
| 1886 | Grand Prairie (Westwold, 1926) |
| 1917 | Grandview Bench |
| 1917 | Granite Bay |
| 1901 | Granite Siding (Belford, 1919) |
| 1919 | Grant Mine (Lantzville, 1935) |
| 1893 | Grantham (ex Courtenay, 1885) |
| 1923 | Grasmere (ex McGuire, 1917) |
| 1942 | Grasmere-Roosville United (ex Grasmere, 1923 & Roosville, 1917) |
| 1923 | Grassy Plains |
| 1937 | Gravel Ferry |
| 1914 | Gray Creek |
| 1926 | Great Central |
| 1926 | Green Bay |
| 1921 | Green Lake |
| 1925 | Greenslide |
| 1897 | Greenwood |
| 1911 | Grindrod |
| 1930 | Ground Birch |
| 1892 | Gulfside |
| 1930 | Half Moon Bay |
| 1923 | Hall Siding |
| 1911 | Hall's Landing |
| 1885 | Hall's Prairie |
| 1899 | Hammond |
| 1920 | Hanall |
| 1888 | Haney |
| 1898 | Haney, East |
| 1939 | Hansard |
| 1931 | Hanshaw |
| 1911 | Happy Valley |
| 1920 | Hardwick[e] Island ["e" added in 1923] |
| 1892 | Harewood (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1915 | Harewood (ex Harewood, 1892; Nanaimo North, 1892 & Nanaimo South, 1894) |
| 1911 | Harpers Camp |
| 1899 | Harrison Hot Springs |
| 1900 | Harrison River |
| 1915 | Harrogate |
| 1909 | Harrop |
| 1917 | Hartley |
| 1901 | Hastings |
| 1897 | Hat Creek |
| 1901 | Hatzic Lake |
| 1889 | Hatzic Prairie |
| 1930 | Hays |
| 1915 | Haysport |
| 1919 | Hazelton |
| 1943 | Hazelton South |
| 1918 | Hazelton, New |
| 1912 | Headquarters |
| 1945 | Hecate-Tahsis (Esperanza, 1946) |
| 1904 | Hedley |
| 1913 | Heffley Creek |
| 1919 | Heffley Creek, Upper |
| 1926 | Henderson |
| 1919 | Hendon |
| 1910 | Heriot Bay |
| 1893 | Hernando |
| 1916 | Heydon Bay |
| 1920 | Heywood's Corner |
| 1929 | High Bar |
| 1931 | High Ridge |
| 1893 | Highland |
| 1917 | Hilborn (Australian, 1923) |
| 1921 | Hillcrest |
| 1914 | Hillier |
| 1913 | Hilltop |
| 1910 | Hilton |
| 1912 | Holberg |
| 1941 | Holmwood |
| 1871 | Hope |
| 1899 | Hope Station |
| 1891 | Hornby Island |
| 1928 | Horne Lake |
| 1902 | Horse Creek |
| 1907 | Hosmer |
| 1918 | Houston |
| 1890 | Howe Sound |
| 1939 | Howe Sound United |
| 1930 | Hubert |
| 1923 | Hudson Hope |
| 1921 | Hulatt |
| 1895 | Hullcar |
| 1899 | Hume |
| 1922 | Hunter Island |
| 1932 | Hunter Siding |
| 1894 | Huntington |
| 1922 | Hupel |
| 1930 | Hurlingham |

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| 1913 | Hurlingham (Newgate, 1921) |
| 1911 | Huscroft |
| 1919 | Hutton |
| 1921 | Hyde Creek (ex Nimpkish, 1921) |
| 1928 | Igloo |
| 1896 | Illecillewaett |
| 1930 | Indian Creek (North Pine, 1930) |
| 1920 | Inglee |
| 1905 | Ingram Mountain |
| 1928 | Inonoaklin Valley (ex Fire Valley, 1913) |
| 1913 | Invermere (Athalmere-Invermere, 1924) |
| 1934 | Inverness Cannery |
| 1921 | Ioco |
| 1907 | Iron Mask |
| 1920 | Irvine Landing (Irvine's Landing, 1922) |
| 1922 | Irvine's Landing (ex Irvine Landing, 1920) |
| 1905 | Isabella Point |
| 1929 | Isle Pierre |
| 1906 | Jacko Creek (Edith Lake, 1910) |
| 1930 | Jackson Bay |
| 1901 | Jaffray |
| 1916 | James Island |
| 1926 | Jap Inlet |
| 1925 | Jervis Inlet (Egmont, 1933) |
| 1921 | Jesmond |
| 1944 | Jeune Landing |
| 1923 | Joe Rich Valley |
| 1922 | Johnson's Landing |
| 1932 | Johnsonville (Carpio, 1932) |
| 1906 | Johnston Road |
| 1913 | Jordan River |
| 1898 | Jubilee |
| 1927 | Juliet |
| 1891 | Junction |
| 1921 | Jura |
| 1910 | Kaleden |
| 1913 | Kaleva |
| 1933 | Kamonoe |
| 1929 | Kapoor |
| 1892 | Kaslo |
| 1909 | Kedleston |
| 1899 | Keefers |
| 1925 | Kelly Creek |
| 1923 | Kelly Lake |
| 1893 | Kelowna |
| 1910 | Kelowna East |
| 1912 | Kelowna North |
| 1922 | Kelowna South |
| 1887 | Kensington |
| 1898 | Kensington East |
| 1904 | Keremeos |
| 1915 | Keremeos South (Cawston, 1917) |
| 1924 | Kerr Creek |
| 1891 | Kettle River |
| 1898 | Kettle River North |
| 1913 | Kettle Valley (ex Lower Rock Creek, 1911) |
| 1927 | Kidd |
| 1913 | Kildonan |
| 1912 | Killarney |
| 1902 | Kimberley |
| 1943 | Kimberley United (ex Kimberley, 1902 & Meadowbrook 1902 & Marysville, 1903) |
| 1926 | Kincolith |
| 1913 | Kingcome Inlet |
| 1927 | Kingfisher |
| 1915 | Kingsgate |
| 1917 | Kinnaird (Castlegar, 1932) |
| 1931 | Kiskatinaw (Park Land, 1931) |
| 1923 | Kispiox |
| 1919 | Kitchener |
| 1912 | Kitsum Kalem |
| 1911 | Kitsumgallum (Terrace, 1939) |
| 1923 | Kitwanga |
| 1928 | Kleindale |
| 1893 | Knob Hill |
| 1915 | Knutsford |
| 1914 | Koch Siding (Slocan Park, 1923) |
| 1910 | Koksila |
| 1922 | Krestova Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1900 | Kualt |
| 1915 | Kundis Bay |
| 1899 | Kuskanook |
| 1930 | Kyuquot |
| 1938 | La France Creek |
| 1875 | Lac La Hache |
| 1900 | Lac La Hache North |
| 1899 | Lac La Hache South |
| 1918 | Lac du Bois |
| 1921 | Lackenby (Monte Lake, 1927) |
| 1893 | Ladner's (Delta, 1926) |
| 1922 | Lady Byng (ex Ashcroft, 1889) |
| 1945 | Ladysmith United (ex Nanaimo-Ladysmith United, 1942) |
| 1869 | Lake |
| 1920 | Lake |
| 1911 | Lake Buntzen |
| 1943 | Lake Cowichan (ex Cowichan Lake, 1914) |
| 1921 | Lake Evelyn |
| 1934 | Lake View |
| 1922 | Lakelse Valley |
| 1920 | Lakes District |
| 1930 | Lakeshaw |

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|---|---|
| 1943 | Lamming Mills |
| 1909 | Lancaster (Shoreacres, 1914) |
| 1918 | Landry |
| 1920 | Lang Bay |
| 1913 | Langford |
| 1871 | Langley |
| 1885 | Langley East |
| 1894 | Langley Prairie |
| 1891 | Lansdowne |
| 1936 | Lansdowne |
| 1935 | Lantzville (Grant Mine, 1919) |
| 1921 | Larchwood |
| 1929 | Lardeau |
| 1902 | Lardo |
| 1913 | Lasqueti Island (Tucker Bay, 1921; Maple Grove, 1923) |
| 1922 | Lawn Hill |
| 1903 | Lazo |
| 1927 | Lear |
| 1919 | Lee |
| 1921 | Lee Creek |
| 1939 | Lemon Creek |
| 1941 | Lempriere |
| 1928 | Lewis Island |
| 1930 | Liberty (Willow Valley, 1931) |
| 1870 | Lillooet |
| 1894 | Lillooet South |
| 1927 | Lily Lake |
| 1930 | Lilypad |
| 1924 | Lindell |
| 1920 | Lister |
| 1910 | Little Fort |
| 1892 | Lochiel (ex Bigger Prairie, 1889) |
| 1915 | Loco |
| 1936 | Lodore |
| 1925 | Lone Butte |
| 1932 | Lone Prairie |
| 1911 | Long Lake |
| 1922 | Longbeach |
| 1921 | Longworth |
| 1927 | Longworth South |
| 1939 | Longworth United (Longworth, 1921 & Longworth South, 1927) |
| 1919 | Loos |
| 1932 | Lorne Mine (Bralorne, 1936) |
| 1903 | Lotbiniere |
| 1912 | Louis Creek |
| 1927 | Louis Creek Upper (McGillivray, 1935) |
| 1897 | Lower Nicola (ex Nicola Valley, 1874) |
| 1916 | Lucerne |
| 1886 | Lulu (ex North Arm, 1877) |
| 1924 | Lumberton |

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| 1898 | Lumby |
| 1904 | Lund |
| 1904 | Lynn Valley |
| 1869 | Lytton |
| 1898 | Lytton, North |
| 1902 | Mabel Lake |
| 1915 | Macalister |
| 1909 | Mackenzie |
| 1938 | Mackenzie United |
| 1924 | Madora Creek |
| 1918 | Magna Bay |
| 1903 | Majuba Hill |
| 1893 | Malahat (Shawnigan Lake, 1918) |
| 1929 | Malahat Station |
| 1906 | Malakwa |
| 1902 | Malcolm Island |
| 1927 | Mamette Lake |
| 1939 | Manning |
| 1917 | Mapes |
| 1885 | Maple Bay (ex North Cowichan, 1870) |
| 1923 | Maple Grove (ex Lasqueti Island, 1915; ex Tucker Bay, 1921) |
| 1874 | Maple Ridge |
| 1897 | Mara |
| 1894 | Maria Slough |
| 1918 | Marron Lake |
| 1913 | Marshall |
| 1926 | Marten Lake |
| 1909 | Martin's Prairie |
| 1903 | Marysville |
| 1910 | Masset |
| 1874 | Matsqui |
| 1936 | Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Educational Administrative Area |
| 1929 | Maurelle Island |
| 1883 | Mayne Island |
| 1920 | Mayo |
| 1919 | Mayook |
| 1917 | McBride |
| 1921 | McConnell Creek |
| 1935 | McGillivray (ex Louis Creek, Upper, 1930) |
| 1928 | McGuigan (ex New Camp 3: McGuigan, 1923) |
| 1917 | McGuire (Grasmere, 1923) |
| 1940 | McLeese |
| 1921 | McLure |
| 1921 | McMurdo (ex Wapta, 1908) |
| 1928 | McMurdo Bench (Mountain Ridge, 1928) |
| 1935 | McMurphy |
| 1895 | McPherson (ex Cowichan, 1884; Cowichan, 1897) |

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| 1924 | Meadow Creek |
| 1906 | Meadow Spur |
| 1916 | Meadow Valley |
| 1926 | Meadowbrook |
| 1921 | Meadowdale |
| 1921 | Meadowville |
| 1924 | Medora Creek |
| 1920 | Meldrum Creek |
| 1921 | Menzies Bay |
| 1929 | Menzinger Creek |
| 1908 | Merritt |
| 1919 | Merville |
| 1871 | Metchosin |
| 1901 | Metlakatla |
| 1928 | Michel & Natal (ex Michel, 1901) |
| 1901 | Michel (Michel & Natal, 1928) |
| 1911 | Michel, New |
| 1898 | Midway (ex Boundary Creek, 1895) |
| 1927 | Milburn Lake |
| 1925 | Mile 65 (Palmer, 1925) |
| 1925 | Mile 83 (Yount, 1925) |
| 1918 | Mill Bay (ex Shawnigan 1884) |
| 1916 | Mill Brook Cove |
| 1914 | Mill Creek |
| 1944 | Minstrel Island |
| 1902 | Minto |
| 1934 | Minto City |
| 1921 | Miocene |
| 1909 | Mirror Lake |
| 1892 | Mission (ex St. Mary's Mission, 1885) |
| 1907 | Mission Creek |
| 1921 | Mitchell Bay |
| 1914 | Moberly |
| 1934 | Moberly Lake |
| 1917 | Model Farms |
| 1922 | Moha |
| 1926 | Mohun Lake |
| 1905 | Monte Creek (Duck Range, 1913) |
| 1913 | Monte Creek (ex Ducks, 1893) |
| 1927 | Monte Lake (ex Lackenby, 1921) |
| 1929 | Montney |
| 1910 | Montrose |
| 1883 | Moodyville (ex Burrard Inlet, 1870) |
| 1933 | Moose Heights |
| 1901 | Morris Valley |
| 1902 | Morrissey |
| 1915 | Morrissey Mines |
| 1938 | Mount Aberdeen |
| 1933 | Mount Boucherie (ex Westbank, 1905) |
| 1920 | Mount Ingersoll |
| 1884 | Mount Lehman |
| 1922 | Mount McPherson (ex Tonkowatla, 1918) |
| 1932 | Mount Prevost |
| 1901 | Mount Sicker |
| 1887 | Mountain |
| 1928 | Mountain Ridge (ex McMurdo Bench, 1928) |
| 1929 | Mountain View |
| 1917 | Moyase |
| 1899 | Moyie (ex Moyie City) |
| 1898 | Moyie City (Moyie, 1899) |
| 1883 | Mud Bay |
| 1920 | Mud River |
| 1941 | Muir Creek |
| 1940 | Murdale |
| 1910 | Myers Flat |
| 1920 | Myncaster |
| 1920 | Myrtle Point |
| 1928 | Nadina River |
| 1934 | Nahmint Bay (ex Underwood, 1929) |
| 1894 | Nakusp |
| 1944 | Nakusp United (ex Nakusp, 1894 & Glenbank, 1910 & Box Lake, 1909) |
| 1932 | Naltesby |
| 1898 | Nanaimo Bay |
| 1892 | Nanaimo North (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1894 | Nanaimo South (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1945 | Nanaimo United (Nanaimo-Ladysmith United, 1942) |
| 1942 | Nanaimo-Ladysmith United |
| 1891 | Nanoose |
| 1907 | Naramata |
| 1933 | Narcosli Creek |
| 1916 | Nechako |
| 1910 | Needles |
| 1892 | Nelson |
| 1935 | Ness Lake |
| 1903 | New Alberni |
| 1923 | New Camp 3: McGuigan (McGuigan, 1928) |
| 1897 | New Denver |
| 1921 | Newgate (ex Hurlingham, 1913) |
| 1923 | Newlands |
| 1929 | Newlands North |
| 1901 | Newton Road |
| 1926 | Nickel Mine |
| 1905 | Nickel Plate |
| 1886 | Nicola |
| 1883 | Nicola Lake |
| 1897 | Nicola Lower (ex Nicola Valley, 1874) |
| 1874 | Nicola Valley (Nicola Lower, 1897) |
| 1890 | Nicomen |
| 1893 | Nicomen North (Deroche, 1924) |
| 1911 | Nikrap (Dove Creek, 1921) |

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| 1945 | Nimpkish |
| 1921 | Nimpkish (Hyde Creek, 1921) |
| 1920 | Nimpkish River |
| 1932 | Nine Mile Creek |
| 1932 | Nithi Mountain |
| 1921 | Nithi River |
| 1927 | Nixon Creek |
| 1912 | No. 7 Mine (Bevan, 1920) |
| 1914 | No. 8 Mine (Puntledge, 1920) |
| 1911 | Nob Hill |
| 1922 | Noble Creek |
| 1919 | Noosatsum |
| 1877 | North Arm (Lulu, 1886) |
| 1923 | North Bench |
| 1898 | North Bend |
| 1930 | North Bridge Lake |
| 1934 | North Peace |
| 1930 | North Pine (ex Indian Creek, 1930) |
| 1903 | North Star |
| 1884 | North Thompson |
| 1901 | North Thompson West |
| 1891 | Northfield |
| 1920 | Norwegian Creek |
| 1902 | Notch Hill |
| 1910 | Ocean Falls |
| 1933 | Oceanic Cannery |
| 1874 | Okanagan (Benvoulin, 1929) |
| 1909 | Okanagan Centre |
| 1898 | Okanagan Falls (ex Penticton, 1896) |
| 1895 | Okanagan Landing |
| 1895 | Okanagan Mission (Ellison, 1908) |
| 1927 | Okanagan Mission (ex Okanagan South, 1896) |
| 1896 | Okanagan South (Okanagan Mission, 1927) |
| 1942 | Okanagan United (ex East Kelowna, 1910 & South Kelowna, 1922 & Mission, 1892) |
| 1897 | Okanagan West (Westbank, 1905) |
| 1915 | Okeover Arm |
| 1908 | Olalla |
| 1921 | Oliver |
| 1917 | Olsen Lake |
| 1923 | Omineca |
| 1880 | One Hundred Fifty Mile House |
| 1936 | One Hundred Forty-Four Mile House |
| 1935 | One Hundred Mile House |
| 1920 | One-Mile Creek |
| 1922 | Oona River |
| 1922 | Ootischenia |
| 1916 | Ootsa Lake |
| 1921 | Orange Valley |
| 1917 | Osland |
| 1917 | Osoyoos |
| 1889 | Otter |
| 1894 | Otter Lake |
| 1899 | Otter Point |
| 1918 | Outlook |
| 1927 | Owen Bay |
| 1909 | Oyama |
| 1885 | Oyster |
| 1921 | Oyster Bay |
| 1908 | Oyster East |
| 1891 | Oyster North |
| 1922 | Oyster River |
| 1935 | Pablo |
| 1901 | Pachelqua |
| 1916 | Pacific |
| 1923 | Palling |
| 1907 | Palliser |
| 1925 | Palmer (ex Mile 65, 1925) |
| 1932 | Palmer Bay |
| 1930 | Palmer's Camp |
| 1931 | Park Land (ex Kiskatinaw, 1931) |
| 1919 | Parks Siding |
| 1891 | Parksville |
| 1918 | Parson |
| 1910 | Parson's Hill (Ryder Lake, 1927) |
| 1922 | Pass Creek Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1921 | Passmore |
| 1942 | Passmore |
| 1906 | Paterson |
| 1941 | Patterson |
| 1924 | Paulson |
| 1894 | Pavilion |
| 1920 | Paxton Valley |
| 1934 | Peace Central |
| 1934 | Peace East |
| 1935 | Peace River |
| 1931 | Peace View |
| 1899 | Peachland |
| 1929 | Pemberton |
| 1915 | Pemberton Meadows |
| 1914 | Pemberton Range |
| 1921 | Pender Harbour |
| 1896 | Pender Island |
| 1926 | Pender Island South |
| 1920 | Penny |
| 1896 | Penticton |
| 1924 | Perow |
| 1929 | Perry Creek |
| 1908 | Perry Siding |
| 1900 | Peterborough |
| 1900 | Phoenix |

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|---|---|
| 1894 | Pilot Bay |
| 1916 | Pinantan |
| 1941 | Pinchi Lake |
| 1923 | Pine |
| 1931 | Pine East |
| 1908 | Pine Grove |
| 1931 | Pine North |
| 1932 | Pine Upper |
| 1922 | Pine View |
| 1908 | Pingston Creek |
| 1932 | Pioneer Mine |
| 1930 | Pitt Lake |
| 1912 | Pitt Meadows |
| 1929 | Plantagenet Consolidated (ex Bench, 1909 & Cobble Hill, 1913 & Mill Bay 1918 & Sylvania, 1918) |
| 1933 | Pleasant |
| 1917 | Popcum |
| 1905 | Poplar |
| 1910 | Porcher Island |
| 1928 | Port Alice |
| 1914 | Port Clements |
| 1944 | Port Edward |
| 1913 | Port Hardy |
| 1890 | Port Kells |
| 1911 | Port Kusem |
| 1938 | Port McNeill |
| 1928 | Port Mellon |
| 1906 | Port Moody (ex part of Coquitlam) |
| 1940 | Port Neville |
| 1917 | Port Renfrew |
| 1915 | Port Washington |
| 1925 | Porteau |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe (Dawson Creek, 1919) |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe Central |
| 1925 | Pouce Coupe East |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe North (Rolla, 1924) |
| 1911 | Powell River |
| 1874 | Prairie |
| 1906 | Prairie Valley |
| 1923 | Prairiedale |
| 1922 | Pratt |
| 1923 | Premier |
| 1883 | Priest's Valley (Vernon, 1888) |
| 1910 | Prince Rupert |
| 1904 | Princeton |
| 1916 | Princeton East |
| 1936 | Pritchard (ex Watmore, 1917) |
| 1911 | Proctor |
| 1929 | Progress |
| 1892 | Prospect |
| 1890 | Puntledge (Sandwick, 1904) |
| 1920 | Puntledge (ex No. 8 Mine, 1914) |
| 1945 | Quadra Island United |
| 1896 | Qualicum (Qualicum Beach, 1914) |
| 1914 | Qualicum Beach (ex Qualicum, 1896) |
| 1917 | Qualicum Little |
| 1883 | Quamichan |
| 1936 | Quathiaski Cove (ex Valdes Island, 1910) |
| 1898 | Quatsino |
| 1910 | Queen Charlotte |
| 1922 | Queen's Bay |
| 1923 | Quesnel Dam |
| 1926 | Quesnel West |
| 1886 | Quesnelle (ex Quesnellemouth, 1881) |
| 1881 | Quesnellemouth (Quesnelle, 1886) |
| 1921 | Quick |
| 1929 | Radium Hot Springs |
| 1919 | Raft River (Clearwater, 1929) |
| 1930 | Rattray (Arras, 1931) |
| 1916 | Ray Lake |
| 1894 | Read Island |
| 1920 | Red Gap |
| 1919 | Red Lake |
| 1928 | Red Pass |
| 1941 | Redonda Bay |
| 1915 | Refuge Cove |
| 1921 | Reid Bay |
| 1926 | Reid Lake |
| 1909 | Reiswig |
| 1938 | Relief-Arlington |
| 1932 | Remo |
| 1908 | Renata |
| 1923 | Rendezvous Island |
| 1929 | Retallack |
| 1918 | Retreat Cove |
| 1889 | Revelstoke |
| 1920 | Rexmount |
| 1925 | Rhone |
| 1913 | Richland |
| 1936 | Richlands |
| 1914 | Riondel |
| 1934 | Riske Creek |
| 1896 | Rivers Inlet |
| 1937 | Rivers Inlet |
| 1930 | Riverside |
| 1911 | Roberts Creek (Elphinstone Bay, 1919) |
| 1919 | Roberts Creek, East |
| 1917 | Robin's Range |
| 1908 | Robson |
| 1912 | Rock Bay |
| 1900 | Rock Creek |
| 1911 | Rock Creek, Lower (Kettle Valley, 1913) |
| 1919 | Rock Creek, Upper |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1898 | Rock Mountain |
| 1888 | Rocky Point |
| 1916 | Roe Lake |
| 1913 | Rogers Pass |
| 1924 | Rolla (ex Pouce Coupe, North, 1917) |
| 1929 | Rolla North |
| 1910 | Roosville |
| 1907 | Rose Hill |
| 1921 | Rose Lake |
| 1930 | Rose Prairie |
| 1919 | Rose Valley |
| 1912 | Roseberry |
| 1903 | Rosebery |
| 1890 | Rosedale |
| 1896 | Rossland (ex Trail Creek, 1895) |
| 1921 | Round Lake |
| 1886 | Round Prairie |
| 1919 | Round Top |
| 1936 | Rounds |
| 1924 | Roy |
| 1914 | Royston |
| 1915 | Rutland (ex Black Mountain, 1903) |
| 1927 | Ryder Lake (ex Parson's Hill, 1910) |
| 1872 | Saanich East-South (South Saanich, 1884) |
| 1872 | Saanich North |
| 1936 | Saanich North, Consolidated Rural (ex North Saanich, 1872 & Sidney, 1894 & Deep Cove, 1914) |
| 1884 | Saanich South (ex East-South Saanich, 1872) |
| 1880 | Saanich West-South (West Saanich, 1884) |
| 1890 | Sahtlam |
| 1903 | Salmo |
| 1891 | Salmon Arm (Salmon Arm West, 1899) |
| 1899 | Salmon Arm East |
| 1898 | Salmon Arm Station |
| 1897 | Salmon Arm Upper |
| 1899 | Salmon Arm West (ex Salmon Arm, 1891) |
| 1917 | Salmon Bench |
| 1924 | Salmon River |
| 1908 | Salmon Valley |
| 1870 | Salt Spring Island (Vesuvius, 1884) |
| 1938 | Salt Spring Island United |
| 1935 | Sanca |
| 1921 | Sand Creek |
| 1923 | Sand Creek, Big |
| 1897 | Sandon |
| 1910 | Sandspit |
| 1904 | Sandwick (ex Puntlidge, 1890) |
| 1888 | Sapperton |
| 1917 | Saskatoon Creek |
| 1918 | Saturna Island |
| 1915 | Savary Island |
| 1894 | Savona |
| 1917 | Savona Road |
| 1933 | Savory |
| 1913 | Sayward |
| 1922 | Sayward, Upper |
| 1905 | Scott Road |
| 1890 | Sea Island |
| 1915 | Sea Otter Cove |
| 1921 | Seaford |
| 1923 | Seaforth (Burnaby) |
| 1929 | Sealy Lake |
| 1922 | Sechelt |
| 1936 | Sechelt Creek |
| 1938 | Sechelt United |
| 1890 | Serpentine (Tynehead, 1899) |
| 1913 | Seton Lake Creek |
| 1914 | Seton Lake Portage |
| 1932 | Seven Lakes (ex Copper Creek, 1915) |
| 1934 | Seven Mile Corner |
| 1920 | Seventy Mile House |
| 1911 | Seymour Arm |
| 1932 | Seymour Narrows |
| 1923 | Shalalth |
| 1938 | Shaw Creek |
| 1884 | Shawnigan (Mill Bay, 1918) |
| 1918 | Shawnigan Lake (ex Malahat, 1893) |
| 1933 | Shawnigan Lake, West |
| 1930 | Shearer Dale (ex Shearerdale, 1929) |
| 1929 | Shearerdale (Shearer Dale, 1930) |
| 1932 | Sheep Creek |
| 1924 | Shelley |
| 1926 | Sheraton |
| 1935 | Shere |
| 1921 | Sheridan Lake |
| 1921 | Shirley |
| 1914 | Shoreacres (ex Lancaster, 1909) |
| 1897 | Short's Point |
| 1893 | Shuswap (ex Shuswap Prairie, 1883) |
| 1905 | Shuswap Falls |
| 1911 | Shuswap North (Celista, 1924) |
| 1883 | Shuswap Prairie (Shuswap, 1893) |
| 1913 | Shutty Bench |
| 1910 | Sicamous |
| 1894 | Sidney |
| 1914 | Sidney |
| 1938 | Signal Butte |
| 1931 | Silvan Glade (Sylvan Glade, 1931) |
| 1903 | Silver Creek |
| 1901 | Silver King |
| 1938 | Silver Sands |
| 1892 | Silverdale |

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|---|---|
| 1899 | Silverton |
| 1936 | Silvey |
| 1891 | Similkameen |
| 1929 | Simoom Sound |
| 1891 | Simpson |
| 1916 | Sinclair |
| 1927 | Sinclair Mills |
| 1907 | Sirdar |
| 1917 | Sister's Creek |
| 1934 | Sitkum Creek |
| 1912 | Skidegate |
| 1941 | Skidegate Inlet United (ex Queen Charlotte, 1910 & Skidegate, 1924) |
| 1916 | Skookumchuck |
| 1934 | Slesse Creek |
| 1910 | Sloan |
| 1901 | Slocan (ex Brandon-Slocan, 1897) |
| 1912 | Slocan Junction (South Slocan, 1931) |
| 1923 | Slocan Park (ex Koch Siding, 1914) |
| 1914 | Smithers |
| 1927 | Snowshoe |
| 1908 | Soda Creek |
| 1911 | Sointula |
| 1927 | Solarium |
| 1914 | Solsqua |
| 1885 | Somenos |
| 1914 | Somenos Station |
| 1872 | Sooke |
| 1891 | Sooke East |
| 1921 | Sooke, North |
| 1926 | Sorenson |
| 1910 | Sorrento |
| 1911 | South Fort George (ex Fort George, 1911) |
| 1934 | South Peace |
| 1931 | South Slocan (ex Slocan Junction, 1912) |
| 1911 | South Wellington (ex Alexandria, 1898) |
| 1922 | Southbank |
| 1942 | Southern Okanagan United (ex Oliver, 1921 & Testaunda Creek, 1927 & Osoyoos, 1928 & Okanagan Falls, 1898) |
| 1942 | Southern Okanagan United Rural |
| 1891 | Southfield (Chase River, Aug 1889; Southfield, Nov 1899) |
| 1899 | Southfield (ex Southfield, 1891; ex Chase River, 1899) |
| 1924 | Southview |
| 1884 | Spallumcheen |
| 1913 | Sparkling Creek |
| 1920 | Spencer |
| 1887 | Spences Bridge |
| 1896 | Spring Brook |
| 1924 | Springbend |
| 1929 | Springhill |
| 1919 | Springhouse |
| 1918 | Sproat |
| 1934 | Sproat |
| 1929 | Sproat Lake |
| 1934 | Sproule Creek |
| 1899 | Spuzzum |
| 1945 | Spuzzum |
| 1916 | Squam Bay |
| 1894 | Squamish (Brackendale, 1920) |
| 1920 | Squamish (ex Lower Squamish, 1916) |
| 1916 | Squamish, Lower |
| 1922 | Squilax |
| 1918 | Squirrel Cove |
| 1901 | St. Elmo |
| 1922 | St. Eugene Mission |
| 1929 | St. George's |
| 1885 | St. Mary's Mission (Mission, 1892) |
| 1922 | St. Vincent Bay |
| 1916 | Standard Mine |
| 1877 | Stanley |
| 1936 | Star Lake (ex Blackpool West, 1934) |
| 1911 | Stave Falls |
| 1897 | Stave River |
| 1884 | Stave River (Whonnock, 1892) |
| 1914 | Stellaco |
| 1926 | Stevenson Creek |
| 1892 | Steveston |
| 1911 | Stewart |
| 1920 | Stillwater (Annie Bay, 1925) |
| 1937 | Stillwater United (ex Annie Bay, 1925 & Lang Bay, 1920 & Kelly Creek, 1925) |
| 1934 | Stirling Creek |
| 1921 | Stone Creek |
| 1940 | Stout |
| 1915 | Strandby |
| 1929 | Strathnaver |
| 1893 | Strawberry Vale |
| 1923 | Streatham |
| 1928 | Stuart Island |
| 1920 | Stuart River |
| 1922 | Stuart Station (Finmore, 1924) |
| 1877 | Stuart's Lake |
| 1924 | Sugar Lake |
| 1921 | Sullivan Hill |
| 1915 | Sullivan Valley |
| 1871 | Sumas |
| 1892 | Sumas South |
| 1897 | Sumas Upper (ex York, 1875) |
| 1903 | Summerland |
| 1912 | Summit Lake |
| 1897 | Sunbury |

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|---|---|
| 1914 | Sunnybrae |
| 1931 | Sunnybrook |
| 1906 | Sunnyside |
| 1921 | Sunnyside Cannery |
| 1917 | Sunnyside No. 2 |
| 1931 | Sunrise (ex Braeside, 1919) |
| 1931 | Sunrise Valley |
| 1923 | Sunset Prairie |
| 1920 | Suquash |
| 1919 | Surf Inlet (Surf Inlet Beach, 1920) |
| 1920 | Surf Inlet Beach (ex Surf Inlet, 1919) |
| 1919 | Surf Inlet Mine |
| 1927 | Surge Narrows |
| 1882 | Surrey (Clover Valley, 1883) |
| 1891 | Surrey Centre |
| 1921 | Swan Lake |
| 1923 | Swan Lake, North |
| 1918 | Swanson Bay |
| 1930 | Sweetwater |
| 1916 | Swift Creek (Valemount, 1937) |
| 1946 | Sydney Inlet |
| 1931 | Sylvan Glade (ex Silvan Glade, 1931) |
| 1918 | Sylvania |
| 1913 | Syringa Creek |
| 1925 | Tabor Creek |
| 1922 | Tadanac |
| 1915 | Taft |
| 1925 | Taghum (ex William's Siding, 1909) |
| 1946 | Tahsis River |
| 1921 | Tappen (ex Tappen Siding, 1908) |
| 1900 | Tappen Siding (Tappen, 1921) |
| 1915 | Tappen Valley |
| 1924 | Tatalrose |
| 1921 | Tate Creek |
| 1924 | Tatla Lake |
| 1931 | Tatlayoko |
| 1922 | Taylor's Flats |
| 1923 | Tchesinkut Lake |
| 1945 | Telegraph Cove (ex Beaver Cove, 1921) |
| 1919 | Telegraph Creek |
| 1919 | Telkwa |
| 1926 | Ten Mile Lake |
| 1938 | Terrace (ex Kitsumgallum, 1911) |
| 1927 | Testalinda Creek |
| 1935 | Tete Jaune |
| 1920 | Thetis Island |
| 1927 | Thompson |
| 1902 | Thomson's Landing |
| 1895 | Three Forks |
| 1909 | Three Valley |
| 1908 | Thrums |
| 1913 | Thurlow |
| 1928 | Thurston Bay |
| 1927 | Tintagel |
| 1898 | Tobacco Plains |
| 1924 | Tofino (ex Clayoquot Sound, 1909) |
| 1887 | Tolmie |
| 1918 | Tonkawatla (Mount McPherson, 1922) |
| 1921 | Topley |
| 1896 | Trail |
| 1895 | Trail Creek (Rossland, 1896) |
| 1923 | Trail-Tadanac |
| 1913 | Tranquille |
| 1922 | Tranquille Upper |
| 1930 | TranscoupÆ |
| 1930 | Transpine |
| 1916 | Trapp Lake |
| 1873 | Trenant |
| 1921 | Trinity Creek |
| 1920 | Trinity Valley |
| 1913 | Trout Creek Upper |
| 1898 | Trout Lake |
| 1926 | Tsolum Consolidated (ex Dove Creek, 1911 & Grantham, 1885 & Headquarters, 1912 & Merville, 1924 & Sandwick, 1890) |
| 1932 | Tucker Bay |
| 1921 | Tucker Bay (ex Lasqueti Island, 1915; Maple Grove, 1923) |
| 1908 | Tulameen |
| 1930 | Tupper Creek |
| 1915 | Turtle Valley |
| 1931 | Tuscolla Mountain |
| 1930 | Twelve Mile Ferry |
| 1924 | Twin Butte |
| 1899 | Tynehead (ex Serpentine, 1890) |
| 1911 | Ucluelet |
| 1915 | Ucluelet Arm (Stapleby) |
| 1918 | Ucluelet East (Port Alberni) |
| 1922 | Uncha Valley |
| 1929 | Underwood (Nahmint Bay, 1934) |
| 1902 | Union Bay |
| 1890 | Union Mines |
| 1898 | Union Wharf |
| 1928 | University Hill |
| 1934 | Upper Cutbank |
| 1931 | Upper Pine |
| 1897 | Upper Sumas (ex York, 1874) |
| 1918 | Usk |
| 1910 | Valdes Island (Quathiaski Cove, 1936) |
| 1895 | Valdez Island |
| 1937 | Valemount (ex Swift Creek, 1916) |
| 1932 | Valley View |
| 1929 | Vallican |
| 1899 | Vananda |

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|---|---|
| 1929 | Vancouver Bay |
| 1895 | Vancouver East |
| 1893 | Vancouver South |
| 1915 | Vanderhoof |
| 1916 | Vargas Island |
| 1917 | Vavenby |
| 1898 | Vedder Mountain |
| 1934 | Vedder River (ex Camp 2 Vedder Crossing, 1933) |
| 1901 | Velvet Mines |
| 1884 | Vesuvius (ex Salt Spring Island, 1870) |
| 1892 | Vesuvius North |
| 1888 | Victoria West |
| 1936 | Vidette Mine |
| 1921 | Vincent Bay |
| 1921 | Vinsulla |
| 1913 | Voight Camp |
| 1933 | Wagner |
| 1930 | Walcott |
| 1908 | Waldo |
| 1940 | Waldo United (ex Baynes Lake, 1914 & Dorr, 1924 & Waldo, 1914) |
| 1919 | Waleach |
| 1916 | Walhachin |
| 1939 | Wallace Mountain |
| 1894 | Waneta |
| 1916 | Wanklyn |
| 1908 | Wapta (McMurdo, 1921) |
| 1898 | Wardner |
| 1906 | Wasa |
| 1928 | Watch Lake |
| 1923 | Waterloo |
| 1918 | Waterloo (Cassidy, 1919) |
| 1909 | Watmore |
| 1909 | Wattsburg |
| 1923 | Webber Lake |
| 1896 | Webster's Corners |
| 1920 | Wellbore Channels |
| 1874 | Wellington |
| 1934 | Wells |
| 1941 | Wells-Barkerville United (ex Barkerville, 1871 & Wells, 1934 |
| 1940 | West Branch |
| 1905 | Westbank (ex Okanagan West, 1897; Mount Boucherie, 1933) |
| 1934 | Westbank (ex Westbank Townsite, 1909) |
| 1909 | Westbank Townsite (Westbank, 1934) |
| 1921 | Westbridge |
| 1892 | Westham (ex Canoe Pass, 1884; Westham Island, 1903) |
| 1903 | Westham Island (ex Canoe Pass, 1884; ex Westham, 1892) |
| 1909 | Westholme |
| 1920 | Westsyde |
| 1916 | Westview |
| 1926 | Westwold (ex Grand Prairie, 1886) |
| 1911 | Whaletown |
| 1912 | Whatshan |
| 1914 | Wheeler Mountain |
| 1916 | White Lake |
| 1892 | White Valley (Blue Springs, 1905) |
| 1901 | Whitewater |
| 1892 | Whonnock (ex Stave River, 1884) |
| 1923 | Wildwood |
| 1909 | William's Siding (Taghum, 1925) |
| 1921 | Williams Lake |
| 1880 | Williams Lake (150 Mile House, 1920) |
| 1930 | Willow Brook |
| 1921 | Willow Point (ex Duhamel, 1909) |
| 1915 | Willow River |
| 1931 | Willow Valley (ex Liberty, 1930) |
| 1927 | Willowford |
| 1909 | Willowpoint |
| 1922 | Willowvale |
| 1907 | Wilmer |
| 1921 | Wilson Creek |
| 1898 | Windermere |
| 1922 | Winfield (ex Woods Lake, 1909) |
| 1935 | Wingdam |
| 1903 | Winlaw |
| 1941 | Winter Harbour |
| 1921 | Wire Cache (Avola, 1926) |
| 1921 | Wistaria |
| 1913 | Woden River |
| 1912 | Wolfson Bay |
| 1922 | Woodcock |
| 1923 | Woodfibre |
| 1922 | Woodmere |
| 1923 | Woodpecker |
| 1909 | Woods Lake (Winfield, 1922) |
| 1912 | Woodville Road |
| 1907 | Wycliffe |
| 1912 | Wynndell |
| 1919 | Yahk |
| 1937 | Yahk United (ex Kingsgate, 1915 & Curzon, 1912 & Yahk, 1919) |
| 1869 | Yale |
| 1892 | Yale |
| 1898 | Ymir |
| 1874 | York (Upper Sumas, 1897) |
| 1925 | Yount (ex Mile 83, 1925) |
| 1938 | Zeballos |

## Chronological List of Rural and Assisted Schools

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869 | Cedar Hill |
| 1869 | Clinton |
| 1869 | Cowichan South (Cowichan, 1884) |
| 1869 | Lake |
| 1869 | Lytton |
| 1869 | Yale |
| 1870 | Burrard Inlet (Moodyville, 1883) |
| 1870 | Comox (Comox North, 1884; Courtenay, 1893) |
| 1870 | Cowichan North (Maple Bay, 1885) |
| 1870 | Craigflower |
| 1870 | Esquimalt |
| 1870 | Lillooet |
| 1870 | Salt Spring Island (Vesuvius, 1884) |
| 1871 | Barkerville |
| 1871 | Hope |
| 1871 | Langley |
| 1871 | Metchosin |
| 1871 | Sumas |
| 1872 | Gabriola (South Gabriola, 1883) |
| 1872 | Saanich East-South (South Saanich, 1884) |
| 1872 | Saanich North |
| 1872 | Sooke |
| 1873 | Burgoyne Bay |
| 1873 | Cache Creek Boarding School |
| 1873 | Colwood |
| 1873 | Trenant |
| 1874 | Cedar (North Cedar, 1880) |
| 1874 | Cheam |
| 1874 | Chilliwack (Upper Chilliwack, 1883; Centreville, 1884; Chilliwack, 1893) |
| 1874 | Maple Ridge |
| 1874 | Matsqui |
| 1874 | Nicola Valley (Nicola Lower, 1897) |
| 1874 | Okanagan (Benvoulin, 1929) |
| 1874 | Prairie |
| 1874 | Wellington |
| 1874 | York (Upper Sumas, 1897) |
| 1875 | Lac La Hache |
| 1877 | Denman Island |
| 1877 | North Arm (Lulu, 1886) |
| 1877 | Stanley |
| 1877 | Stuart's Lake |
| 1880 | Cedar North (ex Cedar, 1874) |
| 1880 | Cedar South |
| 1880 | One Hundred Fifty Mile House |
| 1880 | Saanich West-South (West Saanich, 1884) |
| 1880 | Williams Lake (150 Mile House, 1920) |
| 1881 | Quesnellemouth (Quesnelle, 1886) |
| 1882 | Burton's Prairie (Burton, 1893; Dewdney, 1911) |
| 1882 | Surrey (Clover Valley, 1883) |
| 1883 | Chemainus |
| 1883 | Chilliwack, Lower (Chilliwack, 1884) |
| 1883 | Chilliwack, Upper (ex Chilliwack, 1874; Centreville, 1884) |
| 1883 | Clover Valley (ex Surrey, 1882) |
| 1883 | Gabriola North |
| 1883 | Gabriola South (ex Gabriola, 1872) |
| 1883 | Mayne Island |
| 1883 | Moodyville (ex Burrard Inlet, 1870) |
| 1883 | Mud Bay |
| 1883 | Nicola Lake |
| 1883 | Priest's Valley (Vernon, 1888) |
| 1883 | Quamichan |
| 1883 | Shuswap Prairie (Shuswap, 1893) |
| 1884 | Big Bar |
| 1884 | Canoe Pass (Westham, 1892; Westham Island, 1903) |
| 1884 | Centreville (ex Upper Chilliwack, 1883; Chilliwack, 1893) |
| 1884 | Chilliwack (ex Lower Chilliwack, 1883; Chilliwack South, 1893) |
| 1884 | Comox North (ex Comox, 1870; Courtenay, 1895) |
| 1884 | Comox South (Comox, 1893) |
| 1884 | Cowichan (ex South Cowichan, 1869; McPherson, 1895) |
| 1884 | Mount Lehman |
| 1884 | North Thompson |
| 1884 | Saanich South (ex East-South Saanich, 1872) |
| 1884 | Shawnigan (Mill Bay, 1918) |
| 1884 | Spallumcheen |
| 1884 | Stave River (Whonnock, 1892) |
| 1884 | Vesuvius (ex Salt Spring Island, 1870) |
| 1885 | Beaver Point |
| 1885 | Cadboro |
| 1885 | Courtenay (Grantham, 1893) |
| 1885 | Cowichan South |
| 1885 | Departure Bay |
| 1885 | Hall's Prairie |
| 1885 | Langley East |
| 1885 | Maple Bay (ex North Cowichan, 1870) |
| 1885 | Oyster |
| 1885 | Somenos |
| 1885 | St. Mary's Mission (Mission, 1892) |
| 1886 | Alberni |
| 1886 | Aldergrove |
| 1886 | Bonaparte |
| 1886 | Boundary Bay |
| 1886 | Chilcotin (Empire, 1888) |

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|---|---|
| 1886 | Coldstream |
| 1886 | Grand Prairie (Westwold, 1926) |
| 1886 | Lulu (ex North Arm, 1877) |
| 1886 | Nicola |
| 1886 | Quesnelle (ex Quesnellemouth, 1881) |
| 1886 | Round Prairie |
| 1887 | Donald |
| 1887 | English |
| 1887 | Kensington |
| 1887 | Mountain |
| 1887 | Spences Bridge |
| 1887 | Tolmie |
| 1888 | Delta |
| 1888 | Empire (ex Chilcotin, 1886) |
| 1888 | Enderby |
| 1888 | Haney |
| 1888 | Rocky Point |
| 1888 | Sapperton |
| 1888 | Victoria West |
| 1889 | Ashcroft (Lady Byng, 1922) |
| 1889 | Bigger Prairie (Lochiel, 1892) |
| 1889 | Essington |
| 1889 | Hatzic Prairie |
| 1889 | Otter |
| 1889 | Revelstoke |
| 1890 | Agassiz |
| 1890 | Anniedale |
| 1890 | Belmont |
| 1890 | Chemainus Landing |
| 1890 | Chilliwack East |
| 1890 | Clayton |
| 1890 | Glenwood |
| 1890 | Golden |
| 1890 | Howe Sound |
| 1890 | Nicomen |
| 1890 | Port Kells |
| 1890 | Puntledge (Sandwick, 1904) |
| 1890 | Rosedale |
| 1890 | Sahtlam |
| 1890 | Sea Island |
| 1890 | Serpentine (Tynehead, 1899) |
| 1890 | Union Mines |
| 1891 | Abbotsford |
| 1891 | Aldergrove, South |
| 1891 | Brownsville |
| 1891 | Dunach |
| 1891 | Duncan |
| 1891 | Gordon Head |
| 1891 | Hornby Island |
| 1891 | Junction |
| 1891 | Kettle River |
| 1891 | Lansdowne |
| 1891 | Nanoose |
| 1891 | Northfield |
| 1891 | Oyster North |
| 1891 | Parksville |
| 1891 | Salmon Arm (Salmon Arm West, 1899) |
| 1891 | Similkameen |
| 1891 | Simpson |
| 1891 | Sooke East |
| 1891 | Southfield (Chase River, Aug 1889; Southfield, Nov 1899) |
| 1891 | Surrey Centre |
| 1892 | Atchelitz |
| 1892 | Beaver |
| 1892 | Cache Creek |
| 1892 | Clinton |
| 1892 | Duck's (Monte Creek, 1913) |
| 1892 | Fairfield |
| 1892 | Galiano |
| 1892 | Gulfside |
| 1892 | Harewood (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1892 | Kaslo |
| 1892 | Lochiel (ex Bigger Prairie, 1889) |
| 1892 | Mission (ex St. Mary's Mission, 1885) |
| 1892 | Nanaimo North (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1892 | Nelson |
| 1892 | Prospect |
| 1892 | Silverdale |
| 1892 | Steveston |
| 1892 | Sumas South |
| 1892 | Vesuvius North |
| 1892 | Westham (ex Canoe Pass, 1884; Westham Island, 1903) |
| 1892 | White Valley (Blue Springs, 1905) |
| 1892 | Whonnock (ex Stave River, 1884) |
| 1892 | Yale |
| 1893 | Aberdeen |
| 1893 | Armstrong |
| 1893 | Bowen Island |
| 1893 | Burton (Burton's Prairie, 1882; Dewdney, 1911) |
| 1893 | Chilliwack (ex Upper Chilliwack, 1883; ex Centreville, 1884) |
| 1893 | Chilliwack South (ex Chilliwack, 1884) |
| 1893 | Cloverdale (ex Clover Valley, 1883) |
| 1893 | Comox (ex South Comox, 1884) |
| 1893 | Courtenay (ex Comox, 1870; North Comox, 1884) |
| 1893 | Ferndale |
| 1893 | Field |
| 1893 | Genoa |
| 1893 | Glenvalley |
| 1893 | Grantham (ex Courtenay, 1885) |

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|---|---|
| 1893 | Hernando |
| 1893 | Highland |
| 1893 | Kelowna |
| 1893 | Knob Hill |
| 1893 | Ladner's (Delta, 1926) |
| 1893 | Malahat (Shawnigan Lake, 1918) |
| 1893 | Nicomen North (Deroche, 1924) |
| 1893 | Shuswap (ex Shuswap Prairie, 1883) |
| 1893 | Strawberry Vale |
| 1893 | Vancouver South |
| 1894 | Deep Creek |
| 1894 | Huntington |
| 1894 | Langley Prairie |
| 1894 | Lillooet South |
| 1894 | Maria Slough |
| 1894 | Nakusp |
| 1894 | Nanaimo South (Harewood, 1915) |
| 1894 | Otter Lake |
| 1894 | Pavilion |
| 1894 | Pilot Bay |
| 1894 | Read Island |
| 1894 | Savona |
| 1894 | Sidney |
| 1894 | Squamish (Brackendale, 1920) |
| 1894 | Waneta |
| 1895 | Boundary Creek (Midway, 1898) |
| 1895 | Camp Slough |
| 1895 | Douglas |
| 1895 | Goldstream |
| 1895 | Hullcar |
| 1895 | McPherson (ex Cowichan, 1884; Cowichan, 1897) |
| 1895 | Okanagan Landing |
| 1895 | Okanagan Mission (Ellison, 1908) |
| 1895 | Three Forks |
| 1895 | Trail Creek (Rossland, 1896) |
| 1895 | Valdez Island |
| 1895 | Vancouver East |
| 1896 | Anarchist Mountain |
| 1896 | Bella Coola |
| 1896 | Burnaby, West |
| 1896 | Camp Slough School District - New site |
| 1896 | Cedar East |
| 1896 | Dunach South |
| 1896 | Ganges |
| 1896 | Illecillewaett |
| 1896 | Okanagan South (Okanagan Mission, 1927) |
| 1896 | Pender Island |
| 1896 | Penticton |
| 1896 | Qualicum (Qualicum Beach, 1914) |
| 1896 | Rivers Inlet |
| 1896 | Rossland (ex Trail Creek, 1895) |
| 1896 | Spring Brook |
| 1896 | Trail |
| 1896 | Webster's Corners |
| 1897 | Ainsworth |
| 1897 | Black Mountain |
| 1897 | Brandon-Slocan (Slocan, 1901) |
| 1897 | Camp McKinney |
| 1897 | Centre Road |
| 1897 | Cowichan (ex McPherson, 1895) |
| 1897 | Fort Steele |
| 1897 | Grand Forks |
| 1897 | Greenwood |
| 1897 | Hat Creek |
| 1897 | Lower Nicola (ex Nicola Valley, 1874) |
| 1897 | Mara |
| 1897 | New Denver |
| 1897 | Nicola Lower (ex Nicola Valley, 1874) |
| 1897 | Okanagan West (Westbank, 1905) |
| 1897 | Salmon Arm Upper |
| 1897 | Sandon |
| 1897 | Short's Point |
| 1897 | Stave River |
| 1897 | Sumas Upper (ex York, 1875) |
| 1897 | Sunbury |
| 1897 | Upper Sumas (ex York, 1874) |
| 1898 | Alexandria (Wellington South, 1911) |
| 1898 | Brooklynn |
| 1898 | Cape Scott |
| 1898 | Cariboo Road |
| 1898 | Commonage |
| 1898 | Cumberland (ex Union Mines, 1890) |
| 1898 | Fairview |
| 1898 | Haney, East |
| 1898 | Jubilee |
| 1898 | Kensington East |
| 1898 | Kettle River North |
| 1898 | Lumby |
| 1898 | Lytton, North |
| 1898 | Midway (ex Boundary Creek, 1895) |
| 1898 | Moyie City (Moyie, 1899) |
| 1898 | Nanaimo Bay |
| 1898 | North Bend |
| 1898 | Okanagan Falls (ex Penticton, 1896) |
| 1898 | Quatsino |
| 1898 | Rock Mountain |
| 1898 | Salmon Arm Station |
| 1898 | Tobacco Plains |
| 1898 | Trout Lake |
| 1898 | Union Wharf |
| 1898 | Vedder Mountain |
| 1898 | Wardner |

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| 1898 | Windermere |
| 1898 | Ymir |
| 1899 | Albert Canyon |
| 1899 | Alert Bay |
| 1899 | Campbell Creek (Barnhart Vale, 1934) |
| 1899 | Cascade City |
| 1899 | Chase River (ex South Field, 1891) |
| 1899 | Clayoquot |
| 1899 | Cody |
| 1899 | Columbia |
| 1899 | Cranbrook |
| 1899 | Creston |
| 1899 | Elk Lake [near Quatsino Sound] |
| 1899 | Elko |
| 1899 | Extension |
| 1899 | Fernie |
| 1899 | Hammond |
| 1899 | Harrison Hot Springs |
| 1899 | Hope Station |
| 1899 | Hume |
| 1899 | Keefers |
| 1899 | Kuskanook |
| 1899 | Lac La Hache South |
| 1899 | Moyie (ex Moyie City) |
| 1899 | Otter Point |
| 1899 | Peachland |
| 1899 | Salmon Arm East |
| 1899 | Salmon Arm West (ex Salmon Arm, 1891) |
| 1899 | Silverton |
| 1899 | Southfield (ex Southfield, 1891; ex Chase River, 1899) |
| 1899 | Spuzzum |
| 1899 | Tynehead (ex Serpentine, 1890) |
| 1899 | Vananda |
| 1900 | Anaconda |
| 1900 | Arrowhead |
| 1900 | Beaver Mouth |
| 1900 | Comaplix |
| 1900 | Discovery |
| 1900 | Extension Mine, Slope No. 1 |
| 1900 | Ferguson |
| 1900 | Galiano South |
| 1900 | Glenemma |
| 1900 | Harrison River |
| 1900 | Kualt |
| 1900 | Lac La Hache North |
| 1900 | Peterborough |
| 1900 | Phoenix |
| 1900 | Rock Creek |
| 1900 | Tappen Siding (Tappen, 1921) |
| 1901 | Bella Coola Lower |
| 1901 | Canoe Creek |
| 1901 | Cayoosh Creek |
| 1901 | Chasm |
| 1901 | Crescent Island |
| 1901 | Cultus Lake |
| 1901 | Deadwood |
| 1901 | Gill |
| 1901 | Glenora |
| 1901 | Granite Siding (Belford, 1919) |
| 1901 | Hastings |
| 1901 | Hatzic Lake |
| 1901 | Jaffray |
| 1901 | Metlakatla |
| 1901 | Michel (Michel & Natal, 1928) |
| 1901 | Morris Valley |
| 1901 | Mount Sicker |
| 1901 | Newton Road |
| 1901 | North Thompson West |
| 1901 | Pachelqua |
| 1901 | Silver King |
| 1901 | Slocan (ex Brandon-Slocan, 1897) |
| 1901 | St. Elmo |
| 1901 | Velvet Mines |
| 1901 | Whitewater |
| 1902 | Atlin |
| 1902 | Barnet |
| 1902 | Beaver Creek |
| 1902 | Campbell Creek South |
| 1902 | Cortes Island |
| 1902 | Craigellachie |
| 1902 | Crofton |
| 1902 | Duhamel (Willow Point, 1921) |
| 1902 | Eholt |
| 1902 | Horse Creek |
| 1902 | Kimberley |
| 1902 | Lardo |
| 1902 | Mabel Lake |
| 1902 | Malcolm Island |
| 1902 | Minto |
| 1902 | Morrissey |
| 1902 | Notch Hill |
| 1902 | Thomson's Landing |
| 1902 | Union Bay |
| 1903 | Alkali Lake |
| 1903 | Barnston Island |
| 1903 | Camborne |
| 1903 | Dolan's Corners |
| 1903 | Eburne |
| 1903 | Lazo |
| 1903 | Lotbiniere |
| 1903 | Majuba Hill |
| 1903 | Marysville |
| 1903 | New Alberni |

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|---|---|
| 1903 | North Star |
| 1903 | Rosebery |
| 1903 | Salmo |
| 1903 | Silver Creek |
| 1903 | Summerland |
| 1903 | Westham Island (ex Canoe Pass, 1884; ex Westham, 1892) |
| 1903 | Winlaw |
| 1904 | Beaton |
| 1904 | Berlin |
| 1904 | Boundary Falls |
| 1904 | Coal Creek |
| 1904 | Hedley |
| 1904 | Keremeos |
| 1904 | Lund |
| 1904 | Lynn Valley |
| 1904 | Princeton |
| 1904 | Sandwick (ex Puntlidge, 1890) |
| 1905 | Blue Mountain |
| 1905 | Blue Springs (ex White Valley, 1892) |
| 1905 | Brechin |
| 1905 | Canoe Creek North (ex Canoe Creek, 1901) |
| 1905 | Canoe Creek South |
| 1905 | Coldwater |
| 1905 | Dundonald |
| 1905 | Foster's Bar |
| 1905 | Ingram Mountain |
| 1905 | Isabella Point |
| 1905 | Monte Creek (Duck Range, 1913) |
| 1905 | Nickel Plate |
| 1905 | Poplar |
| 1905 | Scott Road |
| 1905 | Shuswap Falls |
| 1905 | Westbank (ex Okanagan West, 1897; Mount Boucherie, 1933) |
| 1906 | Black Mountain (Rutland, 1915) |
| 1906 | Brisco |
| 1906 | Carr's Landing |
| 1906 | District Lot 472 |
| 1906 | Elkmouth |
| 1906 | Enderby North |
| 1906 | Fruitland |
| 1906 | Garnet Valley |
| 1906 | Jacko Creek (Edith Lake, 1910) |
| 1906 | Johnston Road |
| 1906 | Malakwa |
| 1906 | Meadow Spur |
| 1906 | Paterson |
| 1906 | Port Moody (ex part of Coquitlam) |
| 1906 | Prairie Valley |
| 1906 | Sunnyside |
| 1906 | Wasa |
| 1907 | Erickson |
| 1907 | Erie |
| 1907 | Falconer |
| 1907 | Galena Bay |
| 1907 | Georgetown |
| 1907 | Hosmer |
| 1907 | Iron Mask |
| 1907 | Mission Creek |
| 1907 | Naramata |
| 1907 | Palliser |
| 1907 | Rose Hill |
| 1907 | Sirdar |
| 1907 | Wilmer |
| 1907 | Wycliffe |
| 1908 | Alice Siding |
| 1908 | Athalmer (Athalmer-Invermere, 1924) |
| 1908 | Begbie |
| 1908 | Big Creek |
| 1908 | Bridesville |
| 1908 | Carbonado |
| 1908 | Carlin Siding |
| 1908 | Carson |
| 1908 | Castlegar (Castlegar, 1932) |
| 1908 | Dry Valley |
| 1908 | Ellison (ex Okanagan Mission, 1895) |
| 1908 | Fanny Bay |
| 1908 | Fruitvale |
| 1908 | Merritt |
| 1908 | Olalla |
| 1908 | Oyster East |
| 1908 | Perry Siding |
| 1908 | Pine Grove |
| 1908 | Pingston Creek |
| 1908 | Renata |
| 1908 | Robson |
| 1908 | Salmon Valley |
| 1908 | Soda Creek |
| 1908 | Thrums |
| 1908 | Tulameen |
| 1908 | Waldo |
| 1908 | Wapta (McMurdo, 1921) |
| 1909 | Annacis Island |
| 1909 | Baynes Lake |
| 1909 | Beaconsfield |
| 1909 | Bench |
| 1909 | Beresford |
| 1909 | Box Lake |
| 1909 | Burtondale (ex Burton, 1930) |
| 1909 | Campbell River |
| 1909 | Carroll's Landing |
| 1909 | Chase |

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|---|---|
| 1909 | Clayoquot Sound (Tofino, 1924) |
| 1909 | Columbia Gardens |
| 1909 | Deer Park |
| 1909 | Edgewood |
| 1909 | Galena |
| 1909 | Harrop |
| 1909 | Kedleston |
| 1909 | Lancaster (Shoreacres, 1914) |
| 1909 | Mackenzie |
| 1909 | Martin's Prairie |
| 1909 | Mirror Lake |
| 1909 | Okanagan Centre |
| 1909 | Oyama |
| 1909 | Reiswig |
| 1909 | Three Valley |
| 1909 | Watmore |
| 1909 | Wattsburg |
| 1909 | Westbank Townsite (Westbank, 1934) |
| 1909 | Westholme |
| 1909 | William's Siding (Taghum, 1925) |
| 1909 | Willowpoint |
| 1909 | Woods Lake (Winfield, 1922) |
| 1910 | Arrow Park, East (ex Arrow Park, 1910) |
| 1910 | Arrow Park, West |
| 1910 | Barriere River |
| 1910 | Canyon City (Canyon, 1936) |
| 1910 | Corbin |
| 1910 | Crawford Bay |
| 1910 | Crescent Valley |
| 1910 | Edith Lake (ex Jacko Creek, 1906) |
| 1910 | Elk Prairie |
| 1910 | Empire Valley |
| 1910 | Glenbank |
| 1910 | Heriot Bay |
| 1910 | Hilton |
| 1910 | Kaleden |
| 1910 | Kelowna East |
| 1910 | Koksila |
| 1910 | Little Fort |
| 1910 | Masset |
| 1910 | Montrose |
| 1910 | Myers Flat |
| 1910 | Needles |
| 1910 | Ocean Falls |
| 1910 | Parson's Hill (Ryder Lake, 1927) |
| 1910 | Porcher Island |
| 1910 | Prince Rupert |
| 1910 | Queen Charlotte |
| 1910 | Roosville |
| 1910 | Sandspit |
| 1910 | Sicamous |
| 1910 | Sloan |
| 1910 | Sorrento |
| 1910 | Valdes Island (Quathiaski Cove, 1936) |
| 1911 | Aldermere |
| 1911 | Ashton Creek |
| 1911 | Balfour |
| 1911 | Dewdney (ex Burton, 1893) |
| 1911 | Fauquier |
| 1911 | Flagstone |
| 1911 | Fort George (South Fort George, 1911) |
| 1911 | French Creek |
| 1911 | Grindrod |
| 1911 | Hall's Landing |
| 1911 | Happy Valley |
| 1911 | Harpers Camp |
| 1911 | Huscroft |
| 1911 | Kitsumgallum (Terrace, 1939) |
| 1911 | Lake Buntzen |
| 1911 | Long Lake |
| 1911 | Michel, New |
| 1911 | Nikrap (Dove Creek, 1921) |
| 1911 | Nob Hill |
| 1911 | Port Kusem |
| 1911 | Powell River |
| 1911 | Proctor |
| 1911 | Roberts Creek (Elphinstone Bay, 1919) |
| 1911 | Rock Creek, Lower (Kettle Valley, 1913) |
| 1911 | Seymour Arm |
| 1911 | Shuswap North (Celista, 1924) |
| 1911 | Sointula |
| 1911 | South Fort George (ex Fort George, 1911) |
| 1911 | South Wellington (ex Alexandria, 1898) |
| 1911 | Stave Falls |
| 1911 | Stewart |
| 1911 | Ucluelet |
| 1911 | Whaletown |
| 1912 | Alexandria |
| 1912 | Berrydale |
| 1912 | Boswell |
| 1912 | Brilliant |
| 1912 | Chimney Creek |
| 1912 | Coalmont |
| 1912 | Curzon |
| 1912 | Demars, West |
| 1912 | Diamond Crossing |
| 1912 | Dragon Lake |
| 1912 | Elk Bridge |
| 1912 | Five Mile Creek |
| 1912 | Fort George |
| 1912 | Gerrard |
| 1912 | Gillies Bay |
| 1912 | Headquarters |
| 1912 | Holberg |

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|---|---|
| 1912 | Kelowna North |
| 1912 | Killarney |
| 1912 | Kitsum Kalem |
| 1912 | Louis Creek |
| 1912 | No. 7 Mine (Bevan, 1920) |
| 1912 | Pitt Meadows |
| 1912 | Rock Bay |
| 1912 | Roseberry |
| 1912 | Skidegate |
| 1912 | Slocan Junction (South Slocan, 1931) |
| 1912 | Summit Lake |
| 1912 | Whatshan |
| 1912 | Wolfson Bay |
| 1912 | Woodville Road |
| 1912 | Wynndell |
| 1913 | Appledale |
| 1913 | Beaufort |
| 1913 | Big Bar Upper |
| 1913 | Big Eddy |
| 1913 | Blind Bay |
| 1913 | Cherry Creek |
| 1913 | Cobble Hill |
| 1913 | Concord |
| 1913 | Duck Range (ex Ducks, 1893; ex Campbell's Creek, 1895; ex Monte Creek, 1913) |
| 1913 | Falkland |
| 1913 | Fife |
| 1913 | Fire Valley (Inonoaklin Valley, 1928) |
| 1913 | Gilpin |
| 1913 | Glenrosa |
| 1913 | Heffley Creek |
| 1913 | Hilltop |
| 1913 | Hurlingham (Newgate, 1921) |
| 1913 | Invermere (Athalmere-Invermere, 1924) |
| 1913 | Jordan River |
| 1913 | Kaleva |
| 1913 | Kettle Valley (ex Lower Rock Creek, 1911) |
| 1913 | Kildonan |
| 1913 | Kingcome Inlet |
| 1913 | Langford |
| 1913 | Lasqueti Island (Tucker Bay, 1921; Maple Grove, 1923) |
| 1913 | Marshall |
| 1913 | Monte Creek (ex Ducks, 1893) |
| 1913 | Port Hardy |
| 1913 | Richland |
| 1913 | Rogers Pass |
| 1913 | Sayward |
| 1913 | Seton Lake Creek |
| 1913 | Shutty Bench |
| 1913 | Sparkling Creek |
| 1913 | Syringa Creek |
| 1913 | Thurlow |
| 1913 | Tranquille |
| 1913 | Trout Creek Upper |
| 1913 | Voight Camp |
| 1913 | Woden River |
| 1914 | Aspen Grove |
| 1914 | Cartier |
| 1914 | Castledale |
| 1914 | Columbia Park |
| 1914 | Cowichan Lake (Lake Cowichan, 1943) |
| 1914 | Crawford Creek |
| 1914 | Deep Cove |
| 1914 | Fish Lake |
| 1914 | Foster's Bar |
| 1914 | Gray Creek |
| 1914 | Hillier |
| 1914 | Koch Siding (Slocan Park, 1923) |
| 1914 | Mill Creek |
| 1914 | Moberly |
| 1914 | No. 8 Mine (Puntledge, 1920) |
| 1914 | Pemberton Range |
| 1914 | Port Clements |
| 1914 | Qualicum Beach (ex Qualicum, 1896) |
| 1914 | Riondel |
| 1914 | Royston |
| 1914 | Seton Lake Portage |
| 1914 | Shoreacres (ex Lancaster, 1909) |
| 1914 | Sidney |
| 1914 | Smithers |
| 1914 | Solsqua |
| 1914 | Somenos Station |
| 1914 | Stellaco |
| 1914 | Sunnybrae |
| 1914 | Wheeler Mountain |
| 1915 | Albert Head |
| 1915 | Allen Grove |
| 1915 | Annable |
| 1915 | Beaver Lake |
| 1915 | Bonaparte Valley |
| 1915 | Bull River Bridge |
| 1915 | Chase Creek |
| 1915 | Chaumox |
| 1915 | Chilco |
| 1915 | Cokato |
| 1915 | Copper City |
| 1915 | Copper Creek (Seven Lakes, 1932) |
| 1915 | Crowsnest (Crow's Nest, 1927) |
| 1915 | Darcy Mountain |
| 1915 | Dunster |
| 1915 | Endako |

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|---|---|
| 1915 | Errington |
| 1915 | False Bay |
| 1915 | Fort Fraser |
| 1915 | Gambier Island |
| 1915 | Harewood (ex Harewood, 1892; Nanaimo North, 1892 & Nanaimo South, 1894) |
| 1915 | Harrogate |
| 1915 | Haysport |
| 1915 | Keremeos South (Cawston, 1917) |
| 1915 | Kingsgate |
| 1915 | Knutsford |
| 1915 | Kundis Bay |
| 1915 | Loco |
| 1915 | Macalister |
| 1915 | Morrissey Mines |
| 1915 | Okeover Arm |
| 1915 | Pemberton Meadows |
| 1915 | Port Washington |
| 1915 | Refuge Cove |
| 1915 | Rutland (ex Black Mountain, 1903) |
| 1915 | Savary Island |
| 1915 | Sea Otter Cove |
| 1915 | Strandby |
| 1915 | Sullivan Valley |
| 1915 | Taft |
| 1915 | Tappen Valley |
| 1915 | Turtle Valley |
| 1915 | Ucluelet Arm (Stapleby) |
| 1915 | Vanderhoof |
| 1915 | Willow River |
| 1916 | Balmoral |
| 1916 | Barriere Valley (Forks, 1922) |
| 1916 | Big Bar Mountain |
| 1916 | Blaeberry |
| 1916 | Blueberry Creek |
| 1916 | Canim Lake |
| 1916 | Chief Lake |
| 1916 | Christina Lake |
| 1916 | Clearwater (Blackpool, 1928) |
| 1916 | Copper Mountain |
| 1916 | Granby Bay (Anyox, 1939) |
| 1916 | Heydon Bay |
| 1916 | James Island |
| 1916 | Lucerne |
| 1916 | Meadow Valley |
| 1916 | Mill Brook Cove |
| 1916 | Nechako |
| 1916 | Ootsa Lake |
| 1916 | Pacific |
| 1916 | Pinantan |
| 1916 | Princeton East |
| 1916 | Ray Lake |
| 1916 | Roe Lake |
| 1916 | Sinclair |
| 1916 | Skookumchuck |
| 1916 | Squam Bay |
| 1916 | Squamish, Lower |
| 1916 | Standard Mine |
| 1916 | Swift Creek (Valemount, 1937) |
| 1916 | Trapp Lake |
| 1916 | Vargas Island |
| 1916 | Walhachin |
| 1916 | Wanklyn |
| 1916 | Westview |
| 1916 | White Lake |
| 1917 | Alice Arm |
| 1917 | Barriere Power-House |
| 1917 | Blue River |
| 1917 | Boston Bar |
| 1917 | Bowser |
| 1917 | Canford |
| 1917 | Cawston (ex Keremeos South, 1915) |
| 1917 | Coltern |
| 1917 | Essondale |
| 1917 | Ganges Harbour |
| 1917 | Grandview Bench |
| 1917 | Granite Bay |
| 1917 | Hartley |
| 1917 | Hilborn (Australian, 1923) |
| 1917 | Kinnaird (Castlegar, 1932) |
| 1917 | Mapes |
| 1917 | McBride |
| 1917 | McGuire (Grasmere, 1923) |
| 1917 | Model Farms |
| 1917 | Moyase |
| 1917 | Olsen Lake |
| 1917 | Osland |
| 1917 | Osoyoos |
| 1917 | Popcum |
| 1917 | Port Renfrew |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe (Dawson Creek, 1919) |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe Central |
| 1917 | Pouce Coupe North (Rolla, 1924) |
| 1917 | Qualicum Little |
| 1917 | Robin's Range |
| 1917 | Salmon Bench |
| 1917 | Saskatoon Creek |
| 1917 | Savona Road |
| 1917 | Sister's Creek |
| 1917 | Sunnyside No. 2 |
| 1917 | Vavenby |
| 1918 | Alkali |
| 1918 | Anderson Creek |
| 1918 | Bamfield |

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|---|---|
| 1918 | Blubber Bay |
| 1918 | Bowie (Cambie, 1936) |
| 1918 | Caithness |
| 1918 | Campbell Range (Bestwick, 1939) |
| 1918 | Cheakamus |
| 1918 | Cranberry Marsh |
| 1918 | Doriston |
| 1918 | Eagle Valley |
| 1918 | Florence Mine |
| 1918 | Galiano North |
| 1918 | Glacier |
| 1918 | Hazelton, New |
| 1918 | Houston |
| 1918 | Lac du Bois |
| 1918 | Landry |
| 1918 | Magna Bay |
| 1918 | Marron Lake |
| 1918 | Mill Bay (ex Shawnigan 1884) |
| 1918 | Outlook |
| 1918 | Parson |
| 1918 | Retreat Cove |
| 1918 | Saturna Island |
| 1918 | Shawnigan Lake (ex Malahat, 1893) |
| 1918 | Sproat |
| 1918 | Squirrel Cove |
| 1918 | Swanson Bay |
| 1918 | Sylvania |
| 1918 | Tonkawatla (Mount McPherson, 1922) |
| 1918 | Ucluelet East (Port Alberni) |
| 1918 | Usk |
| 1918 | Waterloo (Cassidy, 1919) |
| 1919 | Argenta |
| 1919 | Bainbridge |
| 1919 | Beaverley |
| 1919 | Belford (ex Granite Siding, 1907) |
| 1919 | Bonaparte North |
| 1919 | Braeside (Sunrise, 1931) |
| 1919 | Brookmere |
| 1919 | Burns Lake |
| 1919 | Cassidy (ex Waterloo, 1918) |
| 1919 | Collishaw |
| 1919 | Cooper Creek |
| 1919 | Dawson Creek (ex Pouce Coupe, 1917) |
| 1919 | Ecoole |
| 1919 | Ellesby |
| 1919 | Elphinstone Bay (ex Roberts Creek, 1911) |
| 1919 | Gabriola, East |
| 1919 | Giscome |
| 1919 | Glencoe |
| 1919 | Grant Mine (Lantzville, 1935) |
| 1919 | Hazelton |
| 1919 | Heffley Creek, Upper |
| 1919 | Hendon |
| 1919 | Hutton |
| 1919 | Kitchener |
| 1919 | Lee |
| 1919 | Loos |
| 1919 | Mayook |
| 1919 | Merville |
| 1919 | Noosatsum |
| 1919 | Parks Siding |
| 1919 | Raft River (Clearwater, 1929) |
| 1919 | Red Lake |
| 1919 | Roberts Creek, East |
| 1919 | Rock Creek, Upper |
| 1919 | Rose Valley |
| 1919 | Round Top |
| 1919 | Springhouse |
| 1919 | Surf Inlet (Surf Inlet Beach, 1920) |
| 1919 | Surf Inlet Mine |
| 1919 | Telegraph Creek |
| 1919 | Telkwa |
| 1919 | Waleach |
| 1919 | Yahk |
| 1920 | Alexander Manson |
| 1920 | Allenby |
| 1920 | Bellevue |
| 1920 | Bevan (ex No. 7 Mine, 1912) |
| 1920 | Birchbank |
| 1920 | Brackendale (ex Squamish, 1894) |
| 1920 | Bridge Lake |
| 1920 | Brown Creek |
| 1920 | Buckley Bay |
| 1920 | Chase Creek, Lower |
| 1920 | Clifton |
| 1920 | Decker Lake |
| 1920 | Divide |
| 1920 | Fir Valley |
| 1920 | Gladwin |
| 1920 | Hanall |
| 1920 | Hardwick[e] Island ["e" added in 1923] |
| 1920 | Heywood's Corner |
| 1920 | Inglee |
| 1920 | Irvine Landing (Irvine's Landing, 1922) |
| 1920 | Lake |
| 1920 | Lakes District |
| 1920 | Lang Bay |
| 1920 | Lister |
| 1920 | Mayo |
| 1920 | Meldrum Creek |
| 1920 | Mount Ingersoll |
| 1920 | Mud River |
| 1920 | Myncaster |
| 1920 | Myrtle Point |

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| 1920 | Nimpkish River |
| 1920 | Norwegian Creek |
| 1920 | One-Mile Creek |
| 1920 | Paxton Valley |
| 1920 | Penny |
| 1920 | Puntledge (ex No. 8 Mine, 1914) |
| 1920 | Red Gap |
| 1920 | Rexmount |
| 1920 | Seventy Mile House |
| 1920 | Spencer |
| 1920 | Squamish (ex Lower Squamish, 1916) |
| 1920 | Stillwater (Annie Bay, 1925) |
| 1920 | Stuart River |
| 1920 | Suquash |
| 1920 | Surf Inlet Beach (ex Surf Inlet, 1919) |
| 1920 | Thetis Island |
| 1920 | Trinity Valley |
| 1920 | Wellbore Channels |
| 1920 | Westsyde |
| 1921 | Adelphi |
| 1921 | Aleza Lake |
| 1921 | Bamberton |
| 1921 | Bear Creek |
| 1921 | Bear Flats |
| 1921 | Bear Head |
| 1921 | Beaver Cove (Telegraph Cove, 1945) |
| 1921 | Blind Channel |
| 1921 | Blue Ridge School |
| 1921 | Bulkley South (Forestdale, 1938) |
| 1921 | Cahilty |
| 1921 | Cedarvale |
| 1921 | Christian Valley |
| 1921 | Chu Chua |
| 1921 | Criss Creek |
| 1921 | Dawson Creek, North |
| 1921 | Dawson Creek, South |
| 1921 | Doe Creek |
| 1921 | Dome Creek |
| 1921 | Dove Creek (ex Nikrap, 1911) |
| 1921 | Driftwood Creek |
| 1921 | Eagle Bay |
| 1921 | Engen |
| 1921 | Ewing's Landing |
| 1921 | Fish Lake Road |
| 1921 | Floral Creek |
| 1921 | Fort St. John |
| 1921 | Francois Lake |
| 1921 | Glentanna |
| 1921 | Green Lake |
| 1921 | Hillcrest |
| 1921 | Hulatt |
| 1921 | Hyde Creek (ex Nimpkish, 1921) |
| 1921 | Ioco |
| 1921 | Jesmond |
| 1921 | Jura |
| 1921 | Lackenby (Monte Lake, 1927) |
| 1921 | Lake Evelyn |
| 1921 | Larchwood |
| 1921 | Lee Creek |
| 1921 | Longworth |
| 1921 | McConnell Creek |
| 1921 | McLure |
| 1921 | McMurdo (ex Wapta, 1908) |
| 1921 | Meadowdale |
| 1921 | Meadowville |
| 1921 | Menzies Bay |
| 1921 | Miocene |
| 1921 | Mitchell Bay |
| 1921 | Newgate (ex Hurlingham, 1913) |
| 1921 | Nimpkish (Hyde Creek, 1921) |
| 1921 | Nithi River |
| 1921 | Oliver |
| 1921 | Orange Valley |
| 1921 | Oyster Bay |
| 1921 | Passmore |
| 1921 | Pender Harbour |
| 1921 | Quick |
| 1921 | Reid Bay |
| 1921 | Rose Lake |
| 1921 | Round Lake |
| 1921 | Sand Creek |
| 1921 | Seaford |
| 1921 | Sheridan Lake |
| 1921 | Shirley |
| 1921 | Sooke, North |
| 1921 | Stone Creek |
| 1921 | Sullivan Hill |
| 1921 | Sunnyside Cannery |
| 1921 | Swan Lake |
| 1921 | Tappen (ex Tappen Siding, 1908) |
| 1921 | Tate Creek |
| 1921 | Topley |
| 1921 | Trinity Creek |
| 1921 | Tucker Bay (ex Lasqueti Island, 1915; Maple Grove, 1923) |
| 1921 | Vincent Bay |
| 1921 | Vinsulla |
| 1921 | Westbridge |
| 1921 | Williams Lake |
| 1921 | Willow Point (ex Duhamel, 1909) |
| 1921 | Wilson Creek |
| 1921 | Wire Cache (Avola, 1926) |
| 1921 | Wistaria |
| 1922 | Albreda |

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| 1922 | Alexandria North |
| 1922 | Anglemont |
| 1922 | Big Lake |
| 1922 | Black Canyon |
| 1922 | Black Creek |
| 1922 | Bouchie Lake |
| 1922 | Brilliant (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1922 | Canyon Creek |
| 1922 | Castle Rock |
| 1922 | Champion Creek |
| 1922 | Cheam View |
| 1922 | Clo-oose |
| 1922 | Colleymount |
| 1922 | Despard |
| 1922 | Forde |
| 1922 | Forest Grove |
| 1922 | Forks (ex Barriere Valley, 1916) |
| 1922 | Fort Fraser North |
| 1922 | Francois Lake, South (Danskin, 1937) |
| 1922 | Fraser Lake |
| 1922 | Glade Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1922 | Glenmore |
| 1922 | Gowland Harbour |
| 1922 | Hunter Island |
| 1922 | Hupel |
| 1922 | Irvine's Landing (ex Irvine Landing, 1920) |
| 1922 | Johnson's Landing |
| 1922 | Kelowna South |
| 1922 | Krestova Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1922 | Lady Byng (ex Ashcroft, 1889) |
| 1922 | Lakelse Valley |
| 1922 | Lawn Hill |
| 1922 | Longbeach |
| 1922 | Moha |
| 1922 | Mount McPherson (ex Tonkowatla, 1918) |
| 1922 | Noble Creek |
| 1922 | Oona River |
| 1922 | Ootischenia |
| 1922 | Oyster River |
| 1922 | Pass Creek Community (Brilliant Community, 1934) |
| 1922 | Pine View |
| 1922 | Pratt |
| 1922 | Queen's Bay |
| 1922 | Sayward, Upper |
| 1922 | Sechelt |
| 1922 | Southbank |
| 1922 | Squilax |
| 1922 | St. Eugene Mission |
| 1922 | St. Vincent Bay |
| 1922 | Stuart Station (Finmore, 1924) |
| 1922 | Tadanac |
| 1922 | Taylor's Flats |
| 1922 | Tranquille Upper |
| 1922 | Uncha Valley |
| 1922 | Willowvale |
| 1922 | Winfield (ex Woods Lake, 1909) |
| 1922 | Woodcock |
| 1922 | Woodmere |
| 1923 | Australian (ex Hilborn, 1917) |
| 1923 | Baker Creek |
| 1923 | Birch Island |
| 1923 | Birken |
| 1923 | Blakeburn |
| 1923 | Blue Springs |
| 1923 | Bonnington Falls |
| 1923 | Britannia Beach |
| 1923 | Britannia Mine |
| 1923 | Buffalo Creek |
| 1923 | Capilano Intake |
| 1923 | Cassidy |
| 1923 | Dewey |
| 1923 | Evelyn |
| 1923 | Felker Lake |
| 1923 | Firvale |
| 1923 | Fort St. James |
| 1923 | Galley Bay |
| 1923 | Grasmere (ex McGuire, 1917) |
| 1923 | Grassy Plains |
| 1923 | Hall Siding |
| 1923 | Hudson Hope |
| 1923 | Joe Rich Valley |
| 1923 | Kelly Lake |
| 1923 | Kispiox |
| 1923 | Kitwanga |
| 1923 | Maple Grove (ex Lasqueti Island, 1915; ex Tucker Bay, 1921) |
| 1923 | New Camp 3: McGuigan (McGuigan, 1928) |
| 1923 | Newlands |
| 1923 | North Bench |
| 1923 | Omineca |
| 1923 | Palling |
| 1923 | Pine |
| 1923 | Prairiedale |
| 1923 | Premier |
| 1923 | Quesnel Dam |
| 1923 | Rendezvous Island |
| 1923 | Sand Creek, Big |
| 1923 | Seaforth (Burnaby) |
| 1923 | Shalalth |
| 1923 | Slocan Park (ex Koch Siding, 1914) |

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|---|---|
| 1923 | Streatham |
| 1923 | Sunset Prairie |
| 1923 | Swan Lake, North |
| 1923 | Tchesinkut Lake |
| 1923 | Trail-Tadanac |
| 1923 | Waterloo |
| 1923 | Webber Lake |
| 1923 | Wildwood |
| 1923 | Woodfibre |
| 1923 | Woodpecker |
| 1924 | Aiyansh |
| 1924 | Athalmer-Invermere (ex Athalmer, 1908 & Invermere, 1918) |
| 1924 | Big Sand Creek |
| 1924 | Bulkley North |
| 1924 | Celista (ex North Shuswap, 1911) |
| 1924 | Deroche (ex North Nicomen, 1893) |
| 1924 | Dorr |
| 1924 | Dorreen |
| 1924 | Edgewater |
| 1924 | Elk Bay |
| 1924 | Finmoore (ex Stuart Station, 1922) |
| 1924 | Fort St. John East (Baldonnel, 1931) |
| 1924 | Gibson Creek |
| 1924 | Kerr Creek |
| 1924 | Lindell |
| 1924 | Lumberton |
| 1924 | Madora Creek |
| 1924 | Meadow Creek |
| 1924 | Medora Creek |
| 1924 | Paulson |
| 1924 | Perow |
| 1924 | Rolla (ex Pouce Coupe, North, 1917) |
| 1924 | Roy |
| 1924 | Salmon River |
| 1924 | Shelley |
| 1924 | Southview |
| 1924 | Springbend |
| 1924 | Sugar Lake |
| 1924 | Tatalrose |
| 1924 | Tatla Lake |
| 1924 | Tofino (ex Clayoquot Sound, 1909) |
| 1924 | Twin Butte |
| 1925 | Alexis Creek |
| 1925 | Annie Bay (ex Stillwater, 1925) |
| 1925 | Anstey Arm |
| 1925 | Beaver River |
| 1925 | Big Bar Creek |
| 1925 | Boulder |
| 1925 | Camp Lister |
| 1925 | Charlie Lake |
| 1925 | Croydon |
| 1925 | Four Mile |
| 1925 | Gilford Island |
| 1925 | Greenslide |
| 1925 | Jervis Inlet (Egmont, 1933) |
| 1925 | Kelly Creek |
| 1925 | Lone Butte |
| 1925 | Mile 65 (Palmer, 1925) |
| 1925 | Mile 83 (Yount, 1925) |
| 1925 | Palmer (ex Mile 65, 1925) |
| 1925 | Porteau |
| 1925 | Pouce Coupe East |
| 1925 | Rhone |
| 1925 | Tabor Creek |
| 1925 | Taghum (ex William's Siding, 1909) |
| 1925 | Yount (ex Mile 83, 1925) |
| 1926 | Avola (ex Wire Cache, 1921) |
| 1926 | Beaverdell |
| 1926 | Bend |
| 1926 | Brooks |
| 1926 | Campbell Ranch |
| 1926 | Chezacut |
| 1926 | Comox Consolidated (ex Comox, 1898 & Lazo, 1903 & Nob Hill, 1911) |
| 1926 | Darlington |
| 1926 | Delta Central (ex Ladner, 1893) |
| 1926 | Dog Creek |
| 1926 | Fraser Lake North |
| 1926 | Great Central |
| 1926 | Green Bay |
| 1926 | Henderson |
| 1926 | Jap Inlet |
| 1926 | Kincolith |
| 1926 | Marten Lake |
| 1926 | Meadowbrook |
| 1926 | Mohun Lake |
| 1926 | Nickel Mine |
| 1926 | Pender Island South |
| 1926 | Quesnel West |
| 1926 | Reid Lake |
| 1926 | Sheraton |
| 1926 | Sorenson |
| 1926 | Stevenson Creek |
| 1926 | Ten Mile Lake |
| 1926 | Tsolum Consolidated (ex Dove Creek, 1911 & Grantham, 1885 & Headquarters, 1912 & Merville, 1924 & Sandwick, 1890) |
| 1926 | Westwold (ex Grand Prairie, 1886) |
| 1927 | Bloedel |
| 1927 | Blucher Hall |
| 1927 | Chinook Cove |
| 1927 | Creston West |
| 1927 | Crow's Nest (Crowsnest, 1915) |

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|---|---|
| 1927 | Ecclestone [near Kelowna] |
| 1927 | Englewood |
| 1927 | Enterprise |
| 1927 | Forfar |
| 1927 | Fraser Flats |
| 1927 | Juliet |
| 1927 | Kidd |
| 1927 | Kingfisher |
| 1927 | Lear |
| 1927 | Lily Lake |
| 1927 | Longworth South |
| 1927 | Louis Creek Upper (McGillivray, 1935) |
| 1927 | Mamette Lake |
| 1927 | Milburn Lake |
| 1927 | Monte Lake (ex Lackenby, 1921) |
| 1927 | Nixon Creek |
| 1927 | Okanagan Mission (ex Okanagan South, 1896) |
| 1927 | Owen Bay |
| 1927 | Ryder Lake (ex Parson's Hill, 1910) |
| 1927 | Sinclair Mills |
| 1927 | Snowshoe |
| 1927 | Solarium |
| 1927 | Surge Narrows |
| 1927 | Testalinda Creek |
| 1927 | Thompson |
| 1927 | Tintagel |
| 1927 | Willowford |
| 1928 | Beale Quarries |
| 1928 | Blackpool (ex Clearwater, 1916) |
| 1928 | Bridge River |
| 1928 | Campbell Falls |
| 1928 | Chilco Ranch |
| 1928 | Chilliwack River |
| 1928 | Coast Logging (floating school) |
| 1928 | Cultus Lake (Columbia Valley, 1935) |
| 1928 | Francis Lake (nr Burns Lake) |
| 1928 | Georgetown Mills |
| 1928 | Graham Siding |
| 1928 | Horne Lake |
| 1928 | Igloo |
| 1928 | Inonoaklin Valley (ex Fire Valley, 1913) |
| 1928 | Kleindale |
| 1928 | Lewis Island |
| 1928 | McGuigan (ex New Camp 3: McGuigan, 1923) |
| 1928 | McMurdo Bench (Mountain Ridge, 1928) |
| 1928 | Michel & Natal (ex Michel, 1901) |
| 1928 | Mountain Ridge (ex McMurdo Bench, 1928) |
| 1928 | Nadina River |
| 1928 | Port Alice |
| 1928 | Port Mellon |
| 1928 | Red Pass |
| 1928 | Stuart Island |
| 1928 | Thurston Bay |
| 1928 | University Hill |
| 1928 | Watch Lake |
| 1929 | Beavermouth |
| 1929 | Benvoulin (ex Okanagan, 1874) |
| 1929 | Canal Flats |
| 1929 | Cedarside |
| 1929 | Clearwater (ex Raft River, 1919) |
| 1929 | Deep Bay |
| 1929 | Forest Glen (Glendevon, 1942) |
| 1929 | Fruitova |
| 1929 | Galloway |
| 1929 | High Bar |
| 1929 | Isle Pierre |
| 1929 | Kapoor |
| 1929 | Lardeau |
| 1929 | Malahat Station |
| 1929 | Maurelle Island |
| 1929 | Menzinger Creek |
| 1929 | Montney |
| 1929 | Mountain View |
| 1929 | Newlands North |
| 1929 | Pemberton |
| 1929 | Perry Creek |
| 1929 | Plantagenet Consolidated (ex Bench, 1909 & Cobble Hill, 1913 & Mill Bay 1918 & Sylvania, 1918) |
| 1929 | Progress |
| 1929 | Radium Hot Springs |
| 1929 | Retallack |
| 1929 | Rolla North |
| 1929 | Sealy Lake |
| 1929 | Shearerdale (Shearer Dale, 1930) |
| 1929 | Simoom Sound |
| 1929 | Springhill |
| 1929 | Sproat Lake |
| 1929 | St. George's |
| 1929 | Strathnaver |
| 1929 | Underwood (Nahmint Bay, 1934) |
| 1929 | Vallican |
| 1929 | Vancouver Bay |
| 1930 | Bednesti |
| 1930 | Belle View |
| 1930 | Bliss Landing |
| 1930 | Bradley Creek |
| 1930 | Brocklehurst |
| 1930 | Burton (ex Burtondale, 1909) |
| 1930 | Cranberry Lake |
| 1930 | Crystal Spring |
| 1930 | Devereaux |
| 1930 | Duthie Mines |

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|---|---|
| 1930 | Ferguson |
| 1930 | Fish Creek |
| 1930 | Fraser View |
| 1930 | Ground Birch |
| 1930 | Half Moon Bay |
| 1930 | Hays |
| 1930 | Hubert |
| 1930 | Hurlingham |
| 1930 | Indian Creek (North Pine, 1930) |
| 1930 | Jackson Bay |
| 1930 | Kyuquot |
| 1930 | Lakeshaw |
| 1930 | Liberty (Willow Valley, 1931) |
| 1930 | Lilypad |
| 1930 | North Bridge Lake |
| 1930 | North Pine (ex Indian Creek, 1930) |
| 1930 | Palmer's Camp |
| 1930 | Pitt Lake |
| 1930 | Rattray (Arras, 1931) |
| 1930 | Riverside |
| 1930 | Rose Prairie |
| 1930 | Shearer Dale (ex Shearerdale, 1929) |
| 1930 | Sweetwater |
| 1930 | TranscoupÆ |
| 1930 | Transpine |
| 1930 | Tupper Creek |
| 1930 | Twelve Mile Ferry |
| 1930 | Walcott |
| 1930 | Willow Brook |
| 1931 | Alderdale |
| 1931 | Arras (ex Rattray, 1930) |
| 1931 | Baldonnel (ex Fort St. John, East, 1924) |
| 1931 | Black Mountain |
| 1931 | Bon Accord |
| 1931 | Cale Creek |
| 1931 | Camp Creek |
| 1931 | Cecil Lake |
| 1931 | Clayhurst |
| 1931 | Coleman Creek |
| 1931 | Creighton Valley |
| 1931 | Hanshaw |
| 1931 | High Ridge |
| 1931 | Kiskatinaw (Park Land, 1931) |
| 1931 | Park Land (ex Kiskatinaw, 1931) |
| 1931 | Peace View |
| 1931 | Pine East |
| 1931 | Pine North |
| 1931 | Silvan Glade (Sylvan Glade, 1931) |
| 1931 | South Slocan (ex Slocan Junction, 1912) |
| 1931 | Sunnybrook |
| 1931 | Sunrise (ex Braeside, 1919) |
| 1931 | Sunrise Valley |
| 1931 | Sylvan Glade (ex Silvan Glade, 1931) |
| 1931 | Tatlayoko |
| 1931 | Tuscolla Mountain |
| 1931 | Upper Pine |
| 1931 | Willow Valley (ex Liberty, 1930) |
| 1932 | Alta Lake |
| 1932 | Anahim Lake |
| 1932 | Arrow Creek |
| 1932 | Carpio (ex Johnsonville, 1932) |
| 1932 | Castlegar (ex Castlegar, 1908 & Kinnaird, 1926) |
| 1932 | Cranbrook Mills |
| 1932 | Eureka |
| 1932 | Fort George Canyon |
| 1932 | Hunter Siding |
| 1932 | Johnsonville (Carpio, 1932) |
| 1932 | Lone Prairie |
| 1932 | Lorne Mine (Bralorne, 1936) |
| 1932 | Mount Prevost |
| 1932 | Naltesby |
| 1932 | Nine Mile Creek |
| 1932 | Nithi Mountain |
| 1932 | Palmer Bay |
| 1932 | Pine Upper |
| 1932 | Pioneer Mine |
| 1932 | Remo |
| 1932 | Seven Lakes (ex Copper Creek, 1915) |
| 1932 | Seymour Narrows |
| 1932 | Sheep Creek |
| 1932 | Tucker Bay |
| 1932 | Valley View |
| 1933 | Camp 2 Vedder Crossing (Vedder River, 1934) |
| 1933 | Cecil Lake North (Erinlea, 1933) |
| 1933 | Claxton |
| 1933 | Comox Lake |
| 1933 | Digby Island |
| 1933 | Egmont (ex Jervis Inlet, 1929) |
| 1933 | Erinlea (ex North Cecil Lake, 1933) |
| 1933 | Kamonoe |
| 1933 | Moose Heights |
| 1933 | Mount Boucherie (ex Westbank, 1905) |
| 1933 | Narcosli Creek |
| 1933 | Oceanic Cannery |
| 1933 | Pleasant |
| 1933 | Savory |
| 1933 | Shawnigan Lake, West |
| 1933 | Wagner |
| 1934 | Barnhart Vale (ex Campbell Creek, 1899) |
| 1934 | Blackpool West (Star Lake, 1936) |
| 1934 | Brexton (ex Fish Lake, 1934) |

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|---|---|
| 1934 | Brilliant Community (ex Brilliant, 1922 & Champion Creek, 1922 & Glade, 1922 & Kamonoe, 1933 & Krestova, 1922 & Ootischenia, 1922 & Pass Creek, 1922 & ex Pleasant, 1933) |
| 1934 | Central Peace |
| 1934 | Deadman's Creek |
| 1934 | East Pine |
| 1934 | Ellesby |
| 1934 | Fie Valley |
| 1934 | Fish Lake (Brexton, 1934) |
| 1934 | Garrett |
| 1934 | Gold Bridge |
| 1934 | Inverness Cannery |
| 1934 | Lake View |
| 1934 | Minto City |
| 1934 | Moberly Lake |
| 1934 | Nahmint Bay (ex Underwood, 1929) |
| 1934 | North Peace |
| 1934 | Peace Central |
| 1934 | Peace East |
| 1934 | Riske Creek |
| 1934 | Seven Mile Corner |
| 1934 | Sitkum Creek |
| 1934 | Slesse Creek |
| 1934 | South Peace |
| 1934 | Sproat |
| 1934 | Sproule Creek |
| 1934 | Stirling Creek |
| 1934 | Upper Cutbank |
| 1934 | Vedder River (ex Camp 2 Vedder Crossing, 1933) |
| 1934 | Wells |
| 1934 | Westbank (ex Westbank Townsite, 1909) |
| 1935 | Columbia Valley (ex Cultus Lake, 1928) |
| 1935 | Fairbridge |
| 1935 | Lantzville (Grant Mine, 1919) |
| 1935 | McGillivray (ex Louis Creek, Upper, 1930) |
| 1935 | McMurphy |
| 1935 | Ness Lake |
| 1935 | One Hundred Mile House |
| 1935 | Pablo |
| 1935 | Peace River |
| 1935 | Sanca |
| 1935 | Shere |
| 1935 | Tete Jaune |
| 1935 | Wingdam |
| 1936 | Bella Bella |
| 1936 | Bralorne (ex Lorne Mine, 1932) |
| 1936 | Cambie (ex Bowie, 1918) |
| 1936 | Canyon (ex Canyon City, 1910) |
| 1936 | Cape Mudge |
| 1936 | Chemainus Municipality |
| 1936 | Francois Lake, West |
| 1936 | Gabriola United (ex Gabriola North, 1883 & Gabriola South, 1883 & Gabriola East, 1919) |
| 1936 | Lansdowne |
| 1936 | Lodore |
| 1936 | Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Educational Administrative Area |
| 1936 | One Hundred Forty-Four Mile House |
| 1936 | Pritchard (ex Watmore, 1917) |
| 1936 | Quathiaski Cove (ex Valdes Island, 1910) |
| 1936 | Richlands |
| 1936 | Rounds |
| 1936 | Saanich North, Consolidated Rural (ex North Saanich, 1872 & Sidney,1894 & Deep Cove, 1914) |
| 1936 | Sechelt Creek |
| 1936 | Silvey |
| 1936 | Star Lake (ex Blackpool West, 1934) |
| 1936 | Vidette Mine |
| 1937 | Crescent Lake |
| 1937 | Creston Valley United |
| 1937 | Danskin (ex Francois Lake, South, 1922) |
| 1937 | Forestdale (ex Bulkley, South, 1921) |
| 1937 | Franklin River |
| 1937 | Gravel Ferry |
| 1937 | Rivers Inlet |
| 1937 | Stillwater United (ex Annie Bay, 1925 & Lang Bay, 1920 & Kelly Creek, 1925) |
| 1937 | Valemount (ex Swift Creek, 1916) |
| 1937 | Yahk United (ex Kingsgate, 1915 & Curzon, 1912 & Yahk, 1919) |
| 1938 | Carmi |
| 1938 | Casino |
| 1938 | Craigflower |
| 1938 | Eagan Lake |
| 1938 | La France Creek |
| 1938 | Mackenzie United |
| 1938 | Mount Aberdeen |
| 1938 | Port McNeill |
| 1938 | Relief-Arlington |
| 1938 | Salt Spring Island United |
| 1938 | Sechelt United |
| 1938 | Shaw Creek |
| 1938 | Signal Butte |
| 1938 | Silver Sands |
| 1938 | Terrace (ex Kitsumgallum, 1911) |
| 1938 | Zeballos |
| 1939 | Anyox (ex Granby Bay 1916) |
| 1939 | Barrett Lake |

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|---|---|
| 1939 | Bestwick (ex Campbell Range, 1918) |
| 1939 | Hansard |
| 1939 | Howe Sound United |
| 1939 | Lemon Creek |
| 1939 | Longworth United (Longworth, 1921 & Longworth South, 1927) |
| 1939 | Manning |
| 1939 | Wallace Mountain |
| 1940 | Beaver Falls |
| 1940 | Big Missouri |
| 1940 | Doe River |
| 1940 | Farrell Creek |
| 1940 | McLeese |
| 1940 | Murdale |
| 1940 | Port Neville |
| 1940 | Stout |
| 1940 | Waldo United (ex Baynes Lake, 1914 & Dorr, 1924 & Waldo, 1914) |
| 1940 | West Branch |
| 1941 | Claydon Bay |
| 1941 | Coal Harbour |
| 1941 | Donald |
| 1941 | Holmwood |
| 1941 | Lempriere |
| 1941 | Muir Creek |
| 1941 | Patterson |
| 1941 | Pinchi Lake |
| 1941 | Redonda Bay |
| 1941 | Skidegate Inlet United (ex Queen Charlotte, 1910 & Skidegate, 1924) |
| 1941 | Wells-Barkerville United (ex Barkerville, 1871 & Wells, 1934 |
| 1941 | Winter Harbour |
| 1942 | Beaverdell United (ex Beaverdell, 1926 & Carmi, 1938 & Wallace Mountain, 1939) |
| 1942 | Bevan-Puntledge United (ex Bevan, 1920 & Puntledge, 1920) |
| 1942 | Castlegar United Rural (ex Castlegar, 1932 & Robson, 1908) |
| 1942 | Cheslatta |
| 1942 | Cisco |
| 1942 | Dumaresq |
| 1942 | Glendevon (ex Forest Glen, 1929) |
| 1942 | Grasmere-Roosville United (ex Grasmere, 1923 & Roosville, 1917) |
| 1942 | Nanaimo-Ladysmith United |
| 1942 | Okanagan United (ex East Kelowna, 1910 & South Kelowna, 1922 & Mission, 1892) |
| 1942 | Passmore |
| 1942 | Southern Okanagan United (ex Oliver, 1921 & Testaunda Creek, 1927 & Osoyoos, 1928 & Okanagan Falls, 1898) |
| 1942 | Southern Okanagan United Rural |
| 1943 | Bella Coola United (ex Bella Coola, 1895 & Mackenzie United, 1938) |
| 1943 | Crouse Creek |
| 1943 | Fort Rupert |
| 1943 | Hazelton South |
| 1943 | Kimberley United (ex Kimberley, 1902 & Meadowbrook 1902 & Marysville, 1903) |
| 1943 | Lake Cowichan (ex Cowichan Lake, 1914) |
| 1943 | Lamming Mills |
| 1944 | Adams Lake |
| 1944 | Arrow Park United (ex East Arrow Park, 1910 & West Arrow Park, 1910) |
| 1944 | Camp 101 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1944 | Camp 300 [ALaska Highway] |
| 1944 | Camp 49 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1944 | Christina Lake United (ex Christina Lake, 1916 & Cascade, 1899 & Fife, 1913) |
| 1944 | Cultus Lake |
| 1944 | Fort Nelson |
| 1944 | Jeune Landing |
| 1944 | Minstrel Island |
| 1944 | Nakusp United (ex Nakusp, 1894 & Glenbank, 1910 & Box Lake, 1909) |
| 1944 | Port Edward |
| 1945 | Arrowhead United (ex Arrowhead, 1900 & Crawford Creek, 1914 & Hall's Landing, 1911 & Sproat, 1918) |
| 1945 | Camp 20 [Alaska Highway] |
| 1945 | Campbell River United (ex Campbell River, 1909 & Oyster Bay, 1934) |
| 1945 | Central Okanagan United |
| 1945 | Cortez Island United |
| 1945 | Hecate-Tahsis (Esperanza, 1946) |
| 1945 | Ladysmith United (ex Nanaimo-Ladysmith United, 1942) |
| 1945 | Nanaimo United (Nanaimo-Ladysmith United, 1942) |
| 1945 | Nimpkish |
| 1945 | Quadra Island United |
| 1945 | Spuzzum |
| 1945 | Telegraph Cove (ex Beaver Cove, 1921) |
| 1946 | Esperanza (ex Hecate-Tahsis, 1945) |
| 1946 | Sydney Inlet |
| 1946 | Tahsis River |

# Appendix D
# Related Archival Records

In addition to the government records described in this guide, the British Columbia Archives and Records Service holds other material relating to schools. Non-governmental or private records include manuscripts, photographs, sound recordings, and motion pictures. The archives' extensive library contains printed materials — such as books, pamphlets, serials and reports — which document the history of education in the province.[1]

The manuscript collection (Add.MSS.) includes letters, diaries and reminiscences of former teachers and administrators; unpublished histories of various schools; minute books of teacher and parent organizations; plus correspondence, student registers and other documents relating to independent schools.

The Visual Records Unit holds numerous photographs of pupils, teachers, trustees, school buildings and school activities. The unit maintains a large collection of images in its general file for photographic research. Images in this file have been selected from across the total photographic holdings, and are organized by subject within geographical location. Photos relating to schools in a specific place can be located by searching under the sub-heading "Buildings — Schools" (e.g., "Victoria — Buildings — Schools"). Photographs of teachers may be found under individual names. The unit's collection of paintings, drawings and prints also includes several images of schools. In addition, students' sketchbooks and art works, posters for school events, political cartoons and architectural plans in this collection can be found through data base and keyword searches.

The archives also holds several relevant oral history collections, comprising tape-recorded interviews with pioneer teachers and education officials. Some of these collections or interviews are discussed individually below; however, interested researchers should also consult the card catalogue and finding aids for sound recordings. One collection of particular interest is the Imbert Orchard/CBC Collection, which includes over 900 interviews about the settlement of British Columbia in the period 1870-1914, as well as radio documentaries based on the interviews. The recollections of pioneer students and teachers in various locales can be found in many of the Orchard interviews. Oral history collections are preserved by the Sound and Moving Image Unit, which also holds a number of motion pictures depicting activities at independent schools in the 1930s and 1940s.

The records listed in this appendix have been selected because they are particularly relevant to British Columbia's educational heritage. However, the list is by no means exhaustive; nor is it as comprehensive as the inventory of government records relating to education. Rather, this selection is intended to alert researchers to other avenues of inquiry and to highlight the diversity of schools-related material available at the B.C. Archives and Records Service. Only material relating to the period 1852-1946 has been listed.

Finally, researchers should be aware of records pertaining to Native education in British Columbia. Schools for Native students were funded by the federal government and in many cases were administered by churches. These schools are documented in the records of the federal Department of Indian Affairs which comprise Record Group 10 [RG 10] in the National Archives of Canada. These records are listed in the National Archives of Canada inventory *Records Relating to Indian Affairs* (July 1991). Microfilm copies of many RG 10 records series, along with file lists and other finding aids, are available through the B.C. Archives and Records Service, as are the annual reports of the Department of Indian Affairs and many other documents (such as church missionary reports) concerning the schooling of Native people in British Columbia.

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[1] The most relevant books and articles are described in Valerie M.E. Giles' *An Annotated Bibliography of Historical References Concerning Schooling in British Columbia, prepared for the British Columbia Education History Project* (Victoria: Royal British Columbia Museum, 1990). This excellent bibliography also lists unpublished dissertations and theses.

### *Textual Records*

**Add.MSS. 189** **Ferguson, Mrs. Alexander H.**
Victoria, B.C.
Photocopy, 5 items, ca. 1913- 1916.

Department of Education forms regarding attendance of pupils, ca. 1913-1914, signed Dorothy Bryant, one filled out for Sumas; circular letter, 1916, from Women's Suffrage Referendum Association.

**Add.MSS. 261** **Greenwood, Mary Carolina.**
Mud River, B.C., and Park Court, Alta.; school teacher.
Microfilm (neg.), 1922-1925 [A1501(2)].

Diaries kept by Mary Carolina (Williams), September 1922 - February 16, 1925. Mary Williams taught school at Mud River, B.C. (17 miles southwest of Prince George) from September 5, 1922 to June 27, 1924. She then taught school at Park Court, Alberta; diary entries cover the period from September 17, 1924 to February 16, 1925. A typescript of the diaries has been filmed with the originals.

**Add.MSS. 355** **Sweetnam, Patience.**
Owen Bay, B.C.; teacher.
Originals, 1938, 1 p.; photocopy, 1973, 2 p.

Principal's annual report, Owen Bay Elementary School, to the British Columbia Department of Education, 1938; correspondence, 1973 concerning provenance of report.

**Add.MSS. 558** **Williams, Carolina McLellan.**
Surrey, B.C.; school teacher.
Microfilm (neg.), 1897 [A1501(1)].

Notebook containing diary entries, February 1 - June 25 [1897?], notes, and addresses. Diary entries document the author's experiences teaching in a rural and assisted school at Kensington, near Cloverdale in the Fraser Valley. The notes consist mainly of pointers regarding teaching, classroom order, etc. A letter from Mrs. Williams daughter, Mrs. L. MacIntosh, has been filmed with the diary.

**Add.MSS. 639** **Webster, Arnold Alexander, 1899–.**
Vancouver, B.C.; teacher and politician.
Originals, 1933-1966, 30 cm.

Correspondence, speeches and newspaper clippings relating to his political career and interest in educational issues.

**Add.MSS. 737** **British Columbia Home and School Federation.**
Originals, 1922-1976, 4 m.

Correspondence, minutes (1950-1969), yearbooks and other publications of the parent body; minutes, accounts and correspondence of local chapters.

**Add.MSS. 784** **McCallum Family.**
Originals, 1899-1910, 6 items.

Certificates awarded to Jessie, Daisy and Katherine McCallumfor achievement in public school.

**Add.MSS. 839** **McQueen, Mrs. D.**
Pictou County, Nova Scotia.
Photocopy, 1887-1893, 6.3 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm. [A952].

Letters inward to Mrs. D. McQueen and other family members from Annie McQueen, Jessie McQueen, and Agnes Woodward (117 letters, one envelope).

**Add.MSS. 860** **McQueen Family.**
Nova Scotia.
Originals, 1887-1925, 1 cm.; transcripts, 1887-1925, 1 cm.

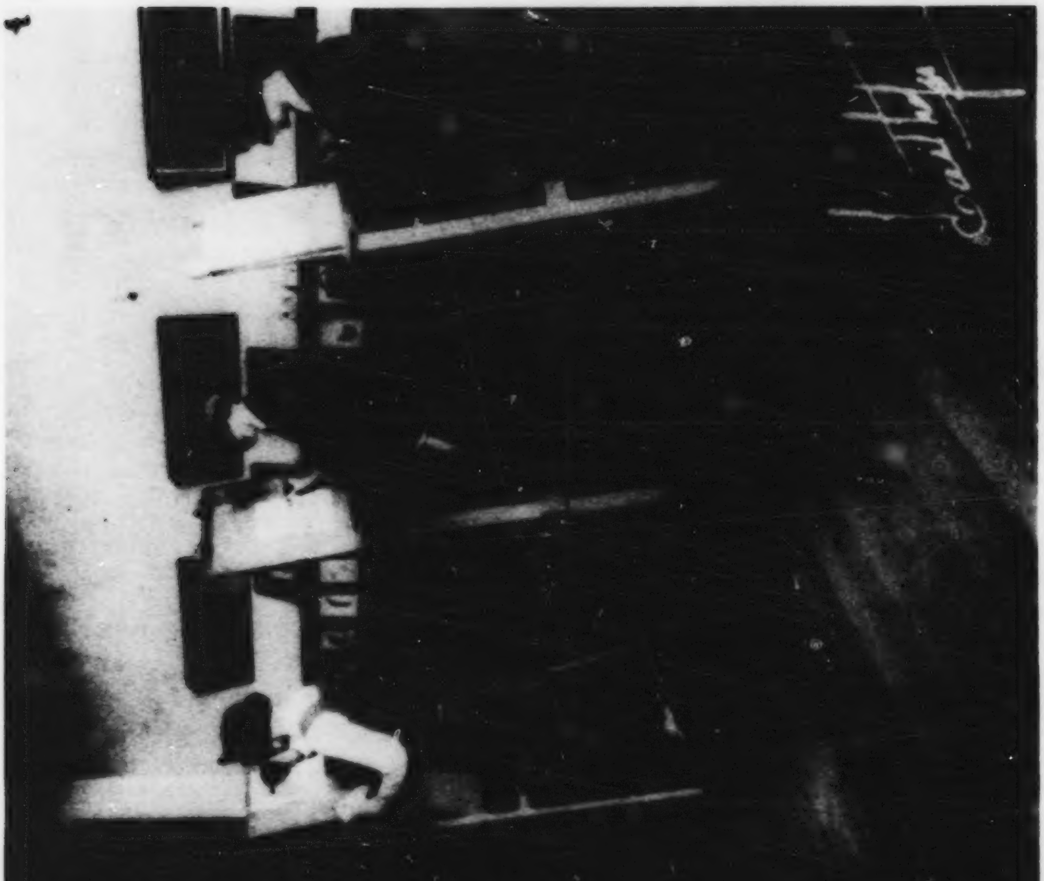
Letters from Anne (McQueen) Gordon written from Nicola and Kamloops (1887-1888), St. Thomas, Ontario (1890), Salmon Arm (1894-1895), Crow's Nest Landing, Phillipps, and Gateway (1897-1905), and Victoria (1912-1925). Two letters from Jessie McQueen, Lower Nicola, 1890-1891. Anne Gordon taught school in Nicola before her marriage. In Victoria she was involved with community and women's organizations and was head of the Homes Branch of The Soldier Settlement Board.

**Add.MSS. 879** **Hatch, Ernest W.**
Victoria, B.C.; principal, Brentwood School.
Originals, 1947-1972, 40 cm.

Lesson plans prepared by Mr. Hatch for grades 5 and 6, Brentwood Elementary School; list of teachers at West Saanich or Brentwood School, 1880-1962.

**Add.MSS. 964** **Bullock-Webster, Llewelyn, 1879-1970.**
Victoria, B.C., London, England; actor, playwright, producer, civil servant.
Originals, 1912-1960; 4 m.

General and family correspondence, 1912-1959; diaries, 1916-1961; notebooks and notes re



Art class, St. Margaret's School, Victoria, 191–. (Easthope, Photographer). BCARS F-0127 adjudication of plays; dramatic scripts; addresses and speeches re theater in B.C.; publications of the Community Drama Branch (Dept. of Education) and B.C. School Drama Guild; scrapbooks and photographs.

**Add.MSS. 991** **Okanagan College.**
Summerland, B.C.
Photocopy, 1908-1914, 6 cm.; microfilm (neg.), 1 reel, 35 mm. [A1193].

Assorted material from Okanagan Baptist College, Summerland B.C., including register of pupils, 1907-1908; calendar of studies, 1913-1914; three copies of "Okanagan Lyceum", March 1909 and May and December 1912; "The Western Outlook", June 15, 1913; and "The Summerland Review", vol. 1, no. 1 (Aug. 8, 1908).

**Add.MSS. 1009** **Johnson, Francis Henry, 1908-.**
Vancouver, B.C.; professor, Dept., of Education, UBC.
Originals, 1936, 0.5 cm.; photocopy, 1952, 0.5 cm.

Scrapbook of newspaper clippings about the "Overlanders of 1862"; copies of textual material to accompany Department of Education slide shows. Slide kits transferred to Visual Records Unit.

**Add.MSS. 1164** **Mackie Family.**
Vernon, B.C.; educators.
Originals, 1871-1874, 1.3 m.

Correspondence to and from members of the Mackie family (particularly Augustine and Hugh), covering both their childhood and their adult activities as operators of the Vernon Preparatory School; journals, diaries, certificates and miscellaneous papers of family members; articles and sermons by A.C. Mackie, including sermons given in England and those given in Vernon, B.C.; student register, list of pupils, notebooks, account book and Old Boys' News Letter from the Vernon Preparatory School; and clipping books covering family, school and former students' activities. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198012-013); school poster and "Vernon Preparatory School Chronicle" (1918-1950) transferred to the Library; phonograph record of the Vernon Preparatory School Boys' Choir transferred to Sound and Moving Image Unit (SD12:63).

**Add.MSS. 1216** **Murphy, Marion G. (McGregor).**
Nanaimo, B.C.
Originals, 1895-1897, 1 cm.

Register of pupils, North Cedar public school in South Nanaimo Electoral District, 1895-1897, compiled by John Charles McGregor, teacher.

**Add.MSS. 1245** **Heritage, Olive Wilson, 1905-.**
Victoria, B.C.; educator.
Originals, 1863-1969, 19.5 cm.

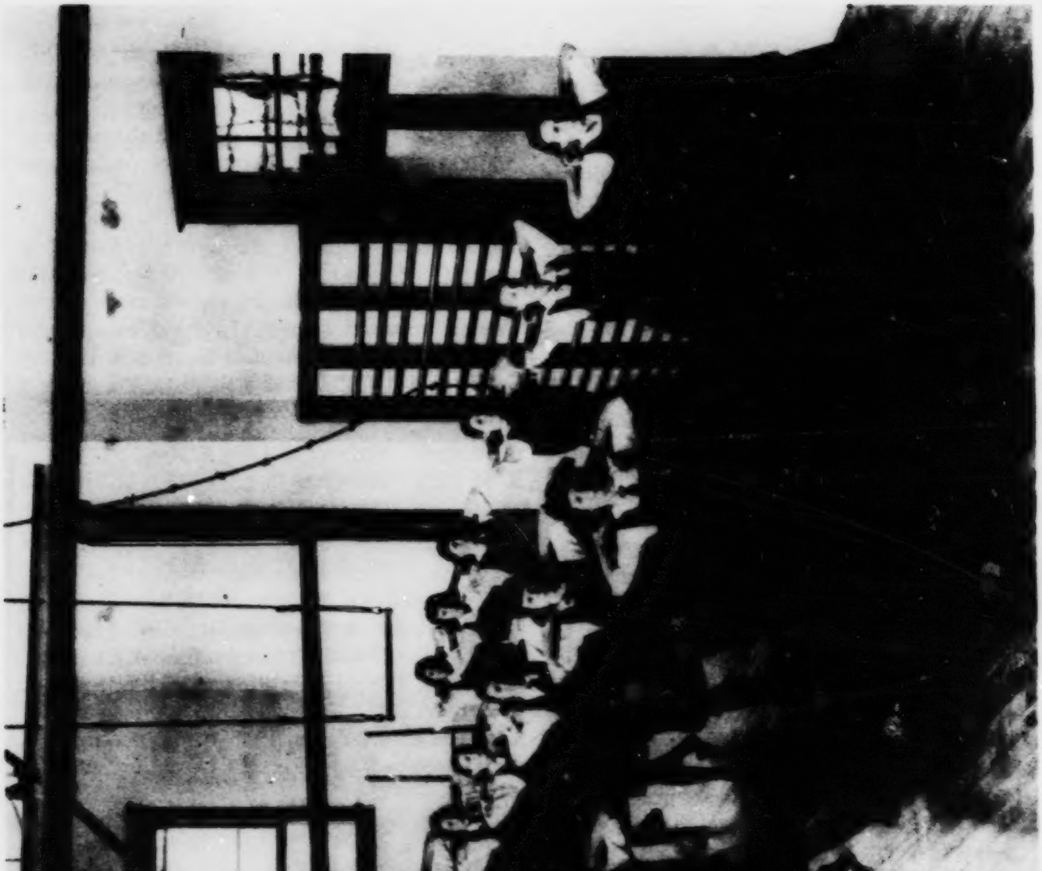
Includes correspondence relating to Olive Heritage's career as a B.C. educator, including her appointment as the province's first female secondary school principal. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198206-039).

**Add.MSS. 1252** **McQuillan, Mildred E.**
Teacher.
Originals, 1927, 1.5 cm.; microfilm, 35 mm. [A1239(3)].

Personal diary, September - December 1927, of a young school teacher teaching at Orange Valley School, a small rural school on Fraser Lake at Lejac, B.C. Includes two letters (three sheets) from school trustee regarding construction of new school building. Photographs (18 plus 2 postcards) transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198107-102).

**Add.MSS. 1267** **Kuper Island Indian Industrial School.**
Originals, 1889-1928, 1935-1938, 98 cm.

The Kuper Island Indian Industrial School opened in 1890, was operated by the Roman Catholic Oblate missionaries (order of Marie Immaculate), and was mostly funded by the Department of Indian Affairs. It provided manual and domestic training for Indian children of the Cowichan Indian Agency and adjacent Coast Salish groups. These records contain inward and outward correspondence, 1890-1914; daily journals, 1893-1928; monthly pupil progress reports, examination records conduct and punishment books, a clothing issue register, an agricultural work record book, and a trades instructor memorandum book, 1890-1907; quarterly reports, 1894-1909; and accounts and stores record books, 1892-1915.



*Girls physical education class, St. Margaret's School, Victoria, 191–.* **BCARS F-0130**

**Add.MSS. 1272** **Independent Schools Association of British Columbia.**
Originals, 1927-1968, 5 cm.

Minutes of the Association's annual, semi-annual, and executive meetings, 1927-1968. Includes statements of accounts and brief submitted to British Columbia Royal Commission on Education (1959).

**Add.MSS. 1311** **Wharf, Katherine Isabel Davis.**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1908, 1912; 3 items.

Certificates issued by the Government of British Columbia and awarded to Katherine Isabel Davis. Roll of Honour Certificates, North Ward School 1906 and Craigflower School 1912; High School Entrance Certificate, Craigflower School 1912.

**Add.MSS. 1327** **Knight, Robert Ivan, 1901-.**
Qualicum Beach, B.C.; Headmaster.
Originals, 1935-1970, 1.5 m.; microfilm (neg.), 35 mm.[A1285(1)].

Includes the records of Qualicum College, an independent boys' school on Vancouver Island. Included are letters between R.I. Knight and his family in England regarding the founding and funding of the school; applications for admission, correspondence from students' parents, and academic records of pupils; notes and sketches for college buildings, school crest, and school song; correspondence regarding Old Boys and college staff; ledgers, account books, and payroll journals, along with dormitory lists, athletic programmes, prospectuses, headmasters' speeches and newsletters. Also includes scripts and casting notes for schools' drama festival productions, as well as correspondence pertinent to the Private (afterwards Independent) Schools Association of British Columbia. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198211-001). Artifacts (school ties, etc.) transferred to Royal British Columbia Museum. Newspaper clippings on microfilm reel A1285.

**Add.MSS. 1337** **Queen Margaret's School.**
Duncan, B.C.
Originals, 1921-1972, 3 m.; microfilm (pos.), 1 reel, 16 mm.
[A1355]

Records of Queen Margaret's School, an independent school for girls on Vancouver Island, founded in 1921 by Misses N.C. Denny and D.R. Geoghegan. Collection includes financial reports, students' roll books and attendance registers (1921-64), headmistresses' inspirational talks and addresses, plus records and correspondence of QMS "old girls." Also included are N.C. Denny's wartime nursing records (1914-20), along with minute books, registers, and reports of Cowichan district Girl Guides, 1914-28. Register of Old Margaretians and students' personal history cards are on microfilm reel A1355. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198310-014); 8 mm. film transferred to the Sound and Moving Image Unit (F1983:5/1).

**Add.MSS. 1485** **Shawnigan Lake School.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1960-1981, 16 mm. (1 reel), 35 mm. (25 reels) [A1365-A1390].

Records of Shawnigan Lake School for boys, Shawnigan Lake, B.C. Includes scrapbooks of school founder and headmaster, C.W. Lonsdale; Head prefects' record books, 1926-1944; Old Boys' Registers, 1916-1959; Minutes of the Board of Governors, 1928-1968; Old Boys' correspondence files and record cards, 1916-1981. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198404-010).

**Add.MSS. 1924** **St. Margaret's School.**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1908-1983, 50 cm.

Records and memorabilia, collected for the school's 75th anniversary reunion, 1983. Includes notes on school's founders, programmes, address books, 1912-1947, plus minute books of school houses and Girl Guide company, 1924-1942; games registers, 1934-1965, and minutes of Board of Governors, 1964-1972; students' drawing books, report cards, and autograph albums, 1908-1927; Old Girls' Association leaflets, register and address book, 1931-83. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198309-002).

**Add.MSS. 1950** **Genn, Kenneth Reginald, 1905-1982.**
Victoria, B.C.; accountant.
Originals, 1865-1970, 28 m.

Large, diverse collection of records created by Victoria accountants W. Curtis Sampson, Reginald Genn, and K.R. Genn. Includes financial records of many B.C. businesses, sports clubs, hospitals, philanthropic societies, private schools, churches, individuals and family estates. Volumes 22-23 consist of records of St. Margaret's School Site Company, 1911-1925. Volumes 24-32 consist of records of St. Margaret's School Company, 1925-1970.

**Add.MSS. 1970** **St. Margaret's School .**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1921-1967, 13 cm.

Headmistresses' diaries chronicling highlights of school years (e.g. music recitals, sports days, etc.), 1921-1939; sketches and correspondence regarding design of the school crest, 1928; scrapbook of newspaper clippings regarding SMS Old Girls, ca. 1937-1945; address books of SMS Old Girls' Association, 1960-1967.

**Add.MSS. 1991** **St. Margaret's School .**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1927-1936, 2 cm.

Register, Board of Directors, St. Margaret's School Company, showing names and addresses of St. Margaret's School directors, 1927-1936.

**Add.MSS. 2028** **Walls Family .**
(John Patmore Walls, 1842-1925).
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1899, 1903, 2 leaves.

Public school certificates presented to two of the children of John Patmore Walls and Fanny Georgina Orlebar Walls: Nina E. Walls, High School Entrance Certificate 1899, Orlebar Charles Walls, Roll of Honour 1903.

**Add.MSS. 2033** **St. Margaret's School.**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1913-1983, 10 cm.

Miscellaneous records gathered at the school's 75th anniversary reunion, 1983. Includes lyrics to school song (1913), script of school pageant (1914), and guest book from 50th anniversary reunion. May be used in conjunction with Add.MSS. 1924. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198410-001).

**Add.MSS. 2038** **Muskett, Aubrey Dashwood, d. 1941.**
Victoria, B.C.; school master.
Originals, 1892-1936, 7 cm.

The Collegiate School for Boys was established under the auspices of the Anglican Church in 1860; it closed in 1882, re-opened in 1891 and closed again for the last time in 1929. A.D. Muskett became headmaster of the school, succeeding the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp and John W. Laing, in 1910. After the school closed, Muskett helped R.I. Knight to establish Qualicum College for Boys at Qualicum Beach, B.C. Documents in this collection pertain to both schools and include: Collegiate School [CS] student's register (1892-1929); CS students' roll book (1910-1929); CS Cadet corps orders book (1910, 1919); CS scrapbook (1898-1929); and samples of CS hat ribbons and blazer crests. Muskett's personal account book and Qualicum College students' register (1935-1936) are also included.

**Add.MSS. 2045** **Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School .**
Cowichan Station, B.C.
Originals, 1935-1961, 2.5 m.

Administrative records of Fairbridge Farm School, a residential training centre for underprivileged British children located near Duncan, B.C. Includes correspondence, reports, newsletters and case files of Fairbridgians (student trainees), 1935-1949. Collection also includes operational records regarding agricultural work on the farm site and records regarding English immigrant families who leased farm cottages between 1950 and 1960. NOTE: The case files are restricted. Twelve photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198502-028); the remainder of the photographs are accessioned by Visual Records (as Accn. no. 198707-001), but physically remain in the case files and are subject to the same restriction. Maps transferred to the Maps programme.

**Add.MSS. 2104** **Atkins, Violet Grace.**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1908-1913, 4 cm.

Certificates awarded to Violet Grace Atkins for holding first rank in "deportment" among pupils at Colwood Public School.

**Add.MSS. 2121** **Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School .**
Cowichan Station, B.C.
Originals, 1935-1953, 30 cm.

Documents pertaining to Fairbridge Farm School, a residential and educational community for underprivileged British children, located near Duncan, B.C. Includes visitors books (1935-1953) and roll book of Fairbridge school staff (1935-1950). Also includes scrapbook and diary of school nurse, Margaret (nee King) Minchen (1940-1942).

**Add.MSS. 2172** **Moser, Charles Ludwig, 1874-1968.**
Opitsat and Hesquiat, B.C.; O.S.B.
Originals, n.d., 1.5 cm.

"Thirty years a missionary on the West Coast of Vancouver Island," a typescript account of the experiences of Father Charles Moser, O.S.B., as a missionary stationed at the Clayoquot villages of Opitsat and Hesquiat between 1900 and 1930. The manuscript was produced by Mrs. Dorothy Abraham from Father Moser's "diary given to me for this purpose when he left the coast" (see introductory notes by Mrs. Abraham and two letters to her from Father Moser filed at start of typescript). Apart from pp. 1-3, an introduction by Mrs. Abraham, the typescript appears to consist entirely of Father Moser's own words. Some editing is in Father Moser's writing, and some presumably in Mrs. Abraham's. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198602-019).

**Add.MSS. 2210** **St. George's School.**
Vancouver, B.C.
Originals, 1933-1981, 1 m.; also microfilm [A1412(6)].

Minute books, financial statements, miscellaneous correspondence and annual sports day programmes of British Columbia's largest independent school for boys. Also includes school scrapbooks containing photographs, newspaper cuttings, circulars and announcements. School yearbooks *(The Georgian)* and Old Boys' Association newsletters *(The Dragon)* transferred to the Library collection; photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198609-008).

**Add.MSS. 2369** **MacDonald, Norma Isabella.**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1909-1916, 1 cm.

Correspondence inward while attending boarding school in Victoria from family members, March-June 1909; correspondence inward from soldier in France, March 1916. Exercise book for French lessons, n.d. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198401-008).

**Add.MSS. 2444** **Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School.**
(Cowichan Station, B.C.).
Originals, 1935-1946, 2 cm.

Loose pages from Punishment Book kept at Fairbridge Farm School by duties master, ca. 1944-1946. Sheets record punishments given to Fairbridge children for offences and infractions. Also prospectus of Fairbridge Farm Schools society, ca. 1935. Printed pamphlets, etc., transferred to Library collection; photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 198706-002). See also Add.MSS. 2045.

**Add.MSS. 2459** **Nichols, Mary Lenore.**
Cowichan Station, Vancouver; teacher.
Originals, 1943-1948, 12 cm.

Mary Lenore Schofield served from 1942 to 1947 as a teacher at the Fairbridge Farm School located at Cowichan Station, B.C. She subsequently lived in Vancouver and Edmonton and married Mr. W.J. Nichols. The records consist mainly of correspondence, 1943-1948 — mostly letters written by Schofield to her family, but also some correspondence with principal J. Gillatt and other Fairbridgians.

**Add.MSS. 2538** **Saanich Pioneers' Society.**
Originals, 1825-1986, 0.75 m.; microfilm (neg.), 1825, 1917-1934, 2 reels [A1679 & A1699].

Incorporated in 1941, the Society is the successor of the Pioneer Club which was formed in 1870. The Society "promotes sociability among the members, preserves records of the early days and cherishes the memory of the pioneers of the Saanich Peninsula". The records include minute books, registers and a memoranda of the Society itself. A variety of other records include, but are not limited to, pupil registers and teachers certificates which provide an insight into the educational process as does a lesson-book from 1825 (A1699). A Saanich Canning Co. day record book sheds light on local industry while John Dean's diary (A1679) and Priscilla Bethell's memoir provide a more personal view of Saanich life. Among the records of clubs and societies can be found the minute book of the South Saanich Temperance Society.

**Add.MSS. 2557** **Vancouver Elementary School Teachers' Association.**
Microfilm (neg.), 1914-1977, 2 reels, 16 mm. [A1626-A1627].

Minutes of meetings of the Vancouver Elementary School Teachers' Association (and its predecessors), 1914-1977, and account books (receipts and expenditure), 1926-1970. Also included are the minutes of the Vancouver Elementary School Teachers' Association Salary Indemnity Fund Committee, 1947-1962; a report of proceedings of the Vancouver Teachers' Association and Parent Teachers' Association meeting held 10 January 1922 for the purpose of hearing statements of policy from candidates-elect for Mayor and School Trustees; a report of the joint Vancouver Elementary School Teachers' Association/Vancouver School Teachers' Association general salary meeting September 1972; and the lease between the Vancouver Elementary School Teachers' Association and the British Columbia Teachers' Federation dated July 1957.

**Add.MSS. 2583** **Angela College .**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1867-1877, 2 cm. (1 v.).

Statement of school fees at Angela College, Victoria, V.I., August 1867 to February 1877, listing student names and — after January 1870 — the costs for subjects such as drawing, English, French, and music for day school students and boarders.

**Add.MSS. 2584** **Bescoby, Isabel Marie Leonie, 1913-1969.**
Director, Elementary Correspondence School.
Originals, n.d., 108 pp.

"Kindergarten at home," an essay written by Isabel Bescoby (M.A.), Director, Elementary Correspondence School, Victoria, B.C.

**Add.MSS. 2585** **Bescoby, Isabel Marie Leonie, 1913-1969.**
Director, Elementary Correspondence School.
Typescripts, 1935, 13 pp.

Two articles on outpost education in British Columbia. One was broadcast on Vancouver radio station CRCV in 1935.

**Add.MSS. 2586** **Buckland, Frank Morgan, 1873-1953.**
Kelowna, B.C.
Typescript, 1947, 11 pp.

"Okanagan School." Essay, 1947.

**Add.MSS. 2629** **Walsh, Anthony.**
Inkameep (Oliver, B.C.), Montreal Que.; teacher, writer.
Originals, 1939-1988, 12 cm.

Collection of material documenting Anthony Walsh's work as a teacher at Indian schools, notably Inkameep. Includes correspondence, plays, poems and stories written by Walsh, Isabel Christine McNaughton and the students of Inkameep; articles and newspaper clippings relating to Walsh, Inkameep and its children, etc.; various programmes relating to performances of plays by Walsh and the Inkameep students, 1939-1951; etc. See also Add.MSS. 2799.

**Add.MSS. 2642** **Vancouver Secondary Teachers' Association.**
Vancouver, B.C.
Microfilm (neg.), 1935-1988, 3 reels, 16 mm. [A1630-A1632].

Minutes of the executive committee, sub-committees, general meetings, and annual general meetings.

**Add.MSS. 2771** **Victoria High School .**
Victoria, B.C.
Originals, 1887, 12 pp.

"The Leisure Hour": manuscript magazine produced for students at Victoria High School, April 1887. "Edited" by J. Boyd and Cary Pope. The magazine consists of vignettes of school life, reports of social events in Victoria, B.C. Also includes a four-page supplement containing humourous and moral anecdotes as well as riddles — presented to "Editress of the girls' paper as a memento of her school-life" — and marginalia & annotations by Kenneth Drury, 1908.

**Add.MSS. 2775** **Kern, May Alison, 1896-1985.**
Vancouver, B.C.; homemaker and educator.
Originals, 1927-1965, 2.5 m.

May Alison Kern began her long association with Parent-Teacher organizations in Vancouver in the 1920s. She was President of the British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation and regional Vice-President of the national Canadian Home and School/Parent-Teacher Federation. This collection consists of records relating to the British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation (est. 1922) and the national Canadian Home and School Federation (est. 1927). The records include correspondence, minutes of executive meetings, conference proceedings, and convention programs. In addition, this collection contains historical notes and publications, as well as subject files on topics such as family relations, citizenship, censorship, health and parent education. Some personal papers are also included. Photographs transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 199007-005).

**Add.MSS. 2796** **Williams, Lillian, V.**
School teacher.
Originals, 1922?, 5 pp.

Letter to Lillian Anderson from Lorraine Johns, who had travelled to Firvale, B.C., to begin her first year of school teaching. The letter describes Johns' trip to Firvale from Bella Coola, as well as her school, pupils, and daily life. Johns and Lillian (Anderson) Williams were classmates at the Provincial Normal School, Victoria, 1921-1922. In addition to the letter, the unit contains a two-page biographical sketch of Johns by Williams.

**Add.MSS. 2799** **Walsh, Anthony.**
Inkameep (Oliver, B.C.), Montreal Que.; teacher, writer.
Originals, 1936-1950, 3 cm.

Scrapbook of newspaper clippings, photographs, theatre programmes and invitations documenting Mr. Walsh's work as a teacher of drama and art to Indian children at Inkameep Reserve, 1931-1943, and elsewhere. Photographs and drawings transferred to Visual Records (Accn. no. 1990-09-006). This collection should be used in conjunction with Add.MSS. 2629.

**Add.MSS. 2800** **Fraser, Flora.**
Victoria, B.C.; student.
Originals, 1886, 1 page.

School report, High School Entrance examination, June 1886, Girls Department, 1st Division, Victoria Public School, for Flora Fraser, completed by Miss F.E. Armstrong, teacher.

**Add.MSS. 2819** **Bryant, Cornelius, 1838-1905.**
Nanaimo, B.C.; school teacher, Methodist minister.
Originals, 1859-1902, 20 cm.; microfilm (pos.), 1856-1860, 1 reel [A1745].

Cornelius Bryant taught school in Nanaimo from 1857 to 1870, and then became a Methodist minister. Records consist of correspondence, 1859-1895, and a letterbook, 1870-1895; diaries, 19 August 1856 - 1 February 1857, 1 January 1857 - 6 January 1860 (on microfilm reel A1745) and 1 June 1895 - 31 December 1902 (in letterbook, 1870-1895); sermon notes; scrapbook.

**Add.MSS. 2820** **Evans, John Newell, 1846-1944.**
Cowichan district; farmer, M.L.A., reeve.
Originals, n.d., 2 cm.

Ten manuscript articles on the early history of the Cowichan district by district pioneer and historian John Evans. Two articles are about schools. "Schools of Cowichan District" (9 pages) consists mainly of information on district schools, ca. 1864-1886, which can be found in public schools reports, but also includes some observations unlikely to be found in other written sources (e.g., on Christmas trees in schools). "History of school flags of Cowichan district" (2 pages) is about the purchase and flying of flags during the Boer War.

**Add.MSS. 2821** **Monk, Annie, 1843-1940.**
Quamichan, B.C.; teacher.
Originals, 1933, 3 pp.

"Second public school in Cowichan district": brief notes by Annie Monk on her experiences as a teacher on Mayne Island (Fall, 1883) and at Quamichan (January 1884 - 1886).

**Add.MSS. 2823** **Lomas, William Henry, d. 1899.**
Cowichan district; teacher.
Transcripts, 1864-1880, 11 pp.

Correspondence and letters of agreement with North Cowichan School District regarding Lomas' appointment as teacher, 1864 and 1880, and his salary; copies of the attendance register and notes regarding school fees, 1870-71; and correspondence with the Bishop of Columbia and others regarding his salary as Indian catechist. The collection comprises transcripts made by Cowichan district pioneer and historian John N. Evans and originals lent to him by Mr. Lomas' daughter, Mary Dwyer. The collection includes a letter from Mrs. Dwyer to Mr. Evans and a covering letter from Evans to W. Kaye Lamb, Provincial Archivist, 1936.

**Add.MSS. 2824** **Goodfellow, John Christie, 1890-1968.**
Princeton, B.C.; United Church minister.
Originals, 1958, 236 pp.

Typescript draft history of the Similkameen area. The appendix to Chapter 1 consists of a diary of visits made to schools in the Similkameen district by Goodfellow and a forestry department representative to promote the prevention of forest fires, April 22-28, 1928.

**Add.MSS. 2825** **Colvin, Magnus William, 1893-1982.**
Cowichan Station, B.C.; carpenter.
Originals, n.d., 12 pp.

"Notes on the Cowichan School Rural District from an old account book from 1897": a typescript consisting of notes by Mr. Colvin on people and events mentioned in an 1897 record book, as well as his own reminiscences of Cowichan School.

### *Photographs*

**197811-001** **British Columbia School Trustees Association.**
1923, 1928, 1929

Three b&w photographs of British Columbia School Trustees. These are group portraits taken at conventions in 1923 (Penticton), 1928 (Penticton) and 1929 (Nanaimo).

**197905-014** **North Ward School.**
Victoria, B.C.
1927-1931

One file folder containing five group portraits of classes at North Ward School: 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 (names on reverse), 1931.

**197910-024** **Victoria School District.**
1910-1920

One file folder containing four group portraits of classes from Sir James Douglas and Victoria High Schools. Students are identified in two of these photographs. Also includes a small folder with one group portrait and one photograph of a ceremony (possibly Armistice Day) taken at Victoria High School.

**198006-021** **Spring Ridge School.**
Victoria, B.C.
ca. 1893

One file folder containing a group portrait of a class at Spring Ridge Primary School, ca. 1893. Identifies Miss Rankha Anderson among students.

**198107-088** **Frank Gavin Hume Collection.**
ca. 1898-1912

Photograph of Albert Canyon School (interior with teacher and students), December 18, 1900; group portrait of "Woerke Estate School" [possibly Hillside (Kings Road) School, Victoria?] with teacher Miss Gowen, March 1898 (two students identified); photograph of a building identified as Tillicum School [sic]; group portrait, possibly taken at Illecillewaet School.

**198203-062** **Victoria School District.**
ca. 1890-1941

One file folder containing photographs of classes (taught by Miss Jean G. Roberts) from George Jay and Victoria West Schools, ca. 1927-1941. Also contains three photographs of class groups from South Park School, ca. 1890-1900.

**198310-010** **Victoria School District.**
ca. 1921-1957

One file folder containing 17 photographs of school buildings: Spring Ridge, Quadra Primary, North Ward, Girls' Central, Burnside, Kingston Street, Boys' Central, South Park, Margaret Jenkins, Bank Street, Oaklands, Mount View, and Beacon Hill, ca. 1921-1957.

**198510-002** **Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School.**
Cowichan Station, B.C.
1936-1945

Twelve albums of photographs relating to Fairbridge Farm School, assembled by former students through their alumni association. Includes views of the school, events, students, activities, etc. For related photograph collections, see accessions no. 197910-012, 198706-002, and 198712-001.

**198711-005** **Mrs. R. Hance Collection.**
ca. 1936

Photograph album of Fintry Farm in the Okanagan Valley, one of the Fairbridge farm schools.

### *Sound Recordings*

**Audio tapes 261-262, 1893-1899 & 1904** **Caroline Woodward Collection.**
10 audio tapes
1973-1976

Comprises interviews by Caroline Woodward with nine early residents of the Peace River Region, most of whom lived in the area of Fort St. John. Of particular interest to education researchers is tape 1898:1, in which Mrs. Amy Smith (b. 1912), the first teacher in the community of North Pine, describes her experiences teaching eight grades in a one-room log school. Mrs. Smith comments on the welcoming committee for new teachers, school absenteeism, school supplies, discipline, wages, and available accommodation, as well as employment opportunities for teachers in the 1930s.

**Audio tapes 280-283, 286-287 & 290-298**
**Nanaimo Historical Society Collection.**
17 audio tapes
1963-1972

Includes interviews by William Barraclough with early residents of Nanaimo, including reminiscences about various schools (North Ward, Middle Ward, Crace Street, Old Central) and teachers. On tape 283, Miss May Woodman discusses her 43-year career as a teacher in the Nanaimo schools, beginning with a description of her own schooling, her training as a teacher, and her first job at North Oyster.

**Audio tapes 2302-2307**
**Dorothy Holt Collection.**
6 audio tapes
1976

Dorothy Holt interviews 13 early residents of the Peace River Region, who describe the communities of Cecil Lake and Pineview. On tape 2303:1, Marion Groger, Jim Groger and Marjorie Neudorf recall their school days in Cecil Lake.

**Audio tapes 2604-2608**
**Fort St. John Public Library Collection.**
6 audio tapes
1977

Recorded by Sonya Siddle and Heather Mackay, these interviews with five early residents of Fort St. John include Marien Starnes' description of her teaching experiences at the Coqualeetza Indian School between 1905 and 1925 [2606:1], Margaret Crook's memories of the building of a new school in Fort St. John in 1931 [2607:1], and Harold Fines' reminiscences as a teacher and school trustee in the Peace River Region [2605:1].

**Audio tape 3951:1**
**Kenneth Caple Interview.**
1 audio tape
1982

In an interview with Dennis J. Duffy, Kenneth Caple comments on educational broadcasting and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Vancouver, 1940-1968. This interview includes Mr. Caple's description of the beginnings of government-sponsored educational broadcasting in British Columbia, program organization and content, the regulatory role of CBC and its relationship with private stations, his duties as programme director, and changing attitudes to educational broadcasting. He gives his impressions of Dr. Ira Dilworth, another important figure in the development of educational broadcasting in Canada.

**Audio tapes SMIU Finding Aid 4050**
**Joan Adams and Becky.** Thomas Collection, See *One-Room Schools in British Columbia*
69 audio tapes
ca. 1978-1981

Consists of interviews by Joan Adams and Becky Thomas with 64 former teachers and students of British Columbia's one-room schools. Includes descriptions of school buildings, teacher training and employment opportunities, school supplies and books, social events, classroom activities, school sports, methods of travelling to school, accommodation for teachers and attitudes toward education. Many of the reminiscences concern one-room schools in the 1920s and 1930s. These interviews formed the basis of the book *Floating Schools and Frozen Inkwells* by Adams and Thomas (Madeira Park: Harbour Publishing, 1985).

[A complete listing of tape numbers may be found in SMIU Finding Aid 4050. An additional five interviews on one-room schools, conducted by Adams and Thomas, may be found on tapes 4209:1-5.]

**Audio tape 4059:1**
**Kenneth Caple Interview.**
1 audio tape
1983

In an interview with Elspeth Chisholm, Kenneth Caple describes his experiences as a high school principal in Summerland, his employment with the UBC Extension Department, and his years with CBC. He recounts his role in the development of the Canadian School Broadcasts, setting up the School Broadcasting Committee (1940), being appointed Director of School Broadcasts (1940-1944), and becoming the CBC's Regional Program Director (1944) and Regional Representative (1947) in British Columbia. The interview also includes Mr. Caple's memories of Ira Dilworth, another major figure in Canadian educational broadcasting.

**Audio tapes 4061:1-5**
**Saltspring Island Historical Society Collection.**
5 audio tapes
1977-1983

Recorded by Anthony Farr, these interviews with five Saltspring Island pioneers include the recollections of Mrs. Mary Inglin (b. 1912), who discusses her school days at Divide and Ganges Schools, her teaching position at Vesuvius School, and other topics, such as the "Chicken House" school and doing homework by candlelight [4061:1].

**Audio tapes 4084:1-3**
**Hannah Dorsey Interview.**
3 audio tapes
1981

Recorded by Gillian Ridington and Betty Fairbank, this interview features the reminiscences of Hannah "Mickey" Dorsey, a pioneer of the Chilcotin region, who received her teaching certificate in Vancouver. She recalls her 46-year teaching career in the Chilcotin and discusses her teaching positions in Port Simpson, Rose Lake, Anahim Lake and Williams Lake.

**Audio tapes 4088:1-42 & 4162:1-29**
**Behind the Kitchen Door.**
71 audio tapes
1983-1984

Recorded by Lynn Bueckert, Kathy Chopik, Catherine Hagen and Kathryn Thomson, this collection of 64 interviews documents the experiences of British Columbia women as homemakers during the years 1900-1930. Includes information about the teaching of domestic science and home economics in B.C.'s public schools, particularly schools in the Victoria area. Home economics programs at the Girls' Central, South Park, Oak Bay, George Jay, Victoria West, and Lampson Street Schools are discussed, and former teachers remember the courses in home economics provided at the Provincial Normal School in Victoria. Of particular interest is tape 4162:28, on which Bessie Dickinson describes her career as a domestic science teacher at Strathcona School (1920-1926) and Templeton Junior High School (1927-1953) in Vancouver. Miss Dickinson also discusses the philosophy behind the teaching of domestic science in B.C. schools during those years.

[An alphabetical listing of interviewees, tape accession numbers, and content summaries for each interview may be found in SMIU Finding Aids 4088:1-42 and 4162:1-29.]

**Audio tapes 4221:1-6**
**Central History and Archive Project.**
6 audio tapes
1985

Recorded by Carol Birrell, Clarice Tarasoff, and Dorothy Field, this project on the history of Central Junior Secondary School in Victoria comprises interviews with six former teachers and students. Topics of discussion include the early segregation of boys and girls into two separate buildings, academic programmes, sports, social events, school choirs, theatrical productions, disciplinary methods, textbooks, monthly reports, school supplies, fire drills, competition with other schools, parent group activities, the school board, ties to the community, changing teaching methods and the advent of new subject areas such as computer science. The interviews also include memories of Central Boys' School, the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919, the effect of two World Wars on the school population, education for returning veterans, marriage restrictions imposed on female teachers, and high school entrance examinations. [Partially transcribed.]

### *Moving Image Records*

**F1980:203** **[Gulf Island Schools.]**
[1943?]
1 reel (489 ft.) : si., col. ; 16 mm.

Film footage showing school inspectors travelling by small boat to schools on Texada, Lasqueti, and Denman Islands. Children are shown entering and leaving schoolhouses and playing on school grounds. The film also features sports day activities [at Nanaimo?] and shows high school students displaying their home economics and manual arts projects. Girls model the dresses they have made; boys exhibit their woodwork projects.

**F1983:5/1** **[Queen Margaret's School Salvage Drive, WWII.]**
[1942?]
1 reel (165 ft.) : si., col. ; 8 mm.

Home movie footage of schoolgirls from Queen Margaret's School collecting scrap metal for the war effort. (Videotape copies accessioned as V1990:31/1.)

**F1987:11/6** **Lessons in Living.**
[1944]; National Film Board of Canada, producer, Dallas Jones; directors, W.A. Macdonald and Edith Spencer.
1 reel (21:30 min. ; 774 ft.) : sd., b&w ; 16 mm.

A didactic, inspirational film, promoting the value of education and of co-operation. This NFB documentary film was made in Lantzville, near Nanaimo, and is set around Lantzville Superior School. Encouraged by School Inspector W.A. Plenderleith, the pupils reorganize and refurbish an erstwhile drab rural schoolhouse. Boys build new desks and window-boxes for the school; girls paint the classroom and make decorative curtains for the windows. With the help of parents, school trustees, and local tradesmen, an old barn adjacent to the school is transformed into a gymnasium and community centre. The film concludes with a basketball game between Lantzville and Harewood School in the new facility. Dr. Plenderleith features prominently in the film, expressing his ideas on rural schools and educational reform. (Videotape copies accessioned as V1990:16/1.)

**F1987:20/1** **[Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School: Miscellaneous Footage, ca. 1936-1940]**
1 reel (30:05 min. ; 812 ft.) : si.; b&w/col. ; 16 mm.

Film footage of children at work and at play at the Fairbridge Farm School at Cowichan Station, B.C. Includes farm scenes, sports and recreation, and Guy Fawkes Day celebrations; also scenes from "A Day with 'Boy'," intended to show a day in the life of a pupil at Fairbridge. (Videotape copies accessioned as V1988:10/10.)

**V1987:30/1** **[Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School, 1939-1940.]**
1 videocassette (ca. 26 min.) : si.; col./b&w ; 3/4 in.

Footage of activities at the Fairbridge Farm School, Cowichan Station, B.C., including land clearing, construction and dedication of the Fairbridge chapel; Lower Island sports meet, 1939; farming activities; recreation; Boy Scout and Cub troops; Christmas celebrations; and visit of Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir. (Videotape copy of original film footage; location of original film unknown.)

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